BY FULTON & PRICE, PROPRIETORS.

JAS. FULTON, Editor...A. L. PRICE, Associate Editor

Terms of Subscription.

One year, in advance, or within three months,.....$2 50
When payment is delayed over three months,.....3 00

No subscription received for a less term than one year.

No subscriber permitted to discontinue his paper after the commencement of a subscription, till the expiration of said year.

Any subscriber wishing his paper discontinued at the end of the year, must pay up in full and give the proprietors two weeks notice, otherwise the paper will be continued and charged for according to the above terms.

☞Any person sending us five NEW subscribers, accompanied by the advance subscription, ($12 50,) will receive the sixth copy gratis, for one year.

Money may be remitted per mail, at our risk.

All letters on business connected with this office, must be addressed (post paid) to the proprietors.

Wilmington Journal.

A WEEKLY NEWSPAPER:—Devoted to Politics, the Markets, Foreign and Domestic News, Agriculture, Commerce, and General Information.—TERMS: $2 50 IN ADVANCE

VOL. 10.....WILMINGTON, N. C., FRIDAY MORNING, MAY 19, 1854.....NO. 37.

TERMS OF ADVERTISING.

Per Square of 10 lines or less—cash in advance.

One square,	1 insertion,		$ 50
Do. do.	2 insertions,		75
Do. do.	3 do.		1 00
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Do. do.	12 do.	do.	20 00

☞Advertisements ordered to be continued on the inside charged 37½ cents per square for each insertion after the first

Any advertisement upon which the number of insertions is not marked, will be continued until ordered out, and charged 25 cents per square for each insertion.

A liberal discount will be made on advertisements exceeding one square, when published 6 or 12 months, CASH IN ADVANCE.

☞No advertisement, reflecting upon private character can, under ANY CIRCUMSTANCES, be admitted.

Professional and Business Cards.

M. B. SMITH,

ATTORNEY AT LAW, WILMINGTON, N. C., Practices in the Counties of New Hanover, Sampson, Bladen, Brunswick and Columbus.
March 10th, 1854 27-1y

FORNEY GEORGE,

ATTORNEY AT LAW, WHITEVILLE, N. C., Practices in the Counties of Columbus, New Hanover, Sampson, Bladen, Brunswick and Robeson.
March 10th, 1854 27-1y

GEO. W. ROSE,

CARPENTER AND CONTRACTOR,
June 17 WILMINGTON, N. C.

CO-PARTNERSHIP NOTICE.

C. & D. DuPRE, Wholesale and Retail Druggists AND APOTHECARIES, Wilmington, N. C.
May 9th, 1853. 38-tf
C. DuPRE. D. DuPRE, JR.

S. M. WEST,

AUCTIONEER and Commission Merchant,
219-tf Wilmington, N. C.

D. C. FREEMAN. GEO. HOUSTON.
FREEMAN & HOUSTON, Wilmington, N. C., D. C. FREEMAN & CO., New York,
MERCHANTS AND FACTORS.

JAMES C. SMITH. MILES COSTIN.

JAS. C. SMITH & CO.,

COMMISSION MERCHANTS, have removed their office to the second story of the building formerly occupied by the Telegraph Company, where they are prepared to attend to all business in the Commission line.
All business entrusted to them will be punctually attended to. [Jan. 20, 1854.

D. M MILLAN. J. C. BOWDEN.

MacMILLAN & BOWDEN,

INSPECTORS OF NAVAL STORES AND PROVISIONS. Office, corner of North Water and Chesnutt Streets, Wilmington, N. C.
Aprile 1, 1854. 176-2t—30-3m.
Fayetteville Carolinian and Goldsboro' New Era, copy 3 months and send bill to this office.

P. M. WALKER,

INSPECTOR OF NAVAL STORES AND PROVISIONS, Wilmington, N. C.
All business entrusted to him will receive prompt attention.
April 14th, 1854 32-3m

ALFRED ALDERMAN,

INSPECTOR OF NAVAL STORES AND PROVISIONS, Wilmington, N. C.
All business entrusted to him will receive prompt attention.
April 14th, 1854 32-3m

WILLIAM H. LIPPITT,

WHOLESALE and Retail Druggist, and Dealer in Paints, Oils, Dye Stuffs, Window Glass, Garden Seeds, Perfumery, Patent Medicines, &c. &c., corner of Front and Market-streets, immediately opposite Shaw's old stand, Wilmington, N. C. 5

J. E. HALL,

COMMISSION MERCHANT, Wilmington, N. C.
Office in rear of McMillan, Davis & Co.'s Store.
Every attention paid to the sale and purchase of produce, and liberal cash advances made on consignments.
REFERS TO:—Capt. Gilbert Potter, E. P. Hall, Pres't Branch B'k. State N. C.; O. G. Parsley, Pres't Commercial Bank; McMillan, Davis & Co.
Jan. 19th, 1854 20-1y

B. F. GRADY,

GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANT, WILMINGTON, N. C.
☞Liberal cash advances made on consignments of Naval Stores, Cotton, and other produce.
☞Office second door below Messrs. Grady & Monk's Store, North Water Street.
Nov. 1, 1853 50-3t—9-tf

C. MYERS,

MANUFACTURER and Dealer in Hats, Caps, Umbrellas, and Walking Canes, of every description, whole sale and retail, North side Market-street, Wilmington, N. C

J. M. ROBINSON,

IMPORTER and Dealer in Hardware, Iron, Stoves, Nails, &c., Front-street, 3 doors South of Market, Wilmington, N. C. [30v7-1y]

GABRIEL HOLMES,

INSPECTOR OF NAVAL STORES AND PROVISIONS, WILMINGTON, N. C.
All business entrusted to him will be thankfully received and prompty attended to.
☞Office at the Cape Fear Bar, North Water Street.
Nov. 25th, 1853 12-tf

INSPECTOR'S NOTICE.

THE Subscriber has received the apointment of Inspector of NAVAL STORES, and solicits business from those having it in his line. JAMES I. BRYAN.
May 7, 1853 208-1w—37-tf

W. H. McKOY,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL GROCER AND FORWARDING AND COMMISSION MERCHANT, SOUTH WATER STREET, 6 doors below Market.
☞Particular attention paid to the sale of Naval Stores and other produce.
☞Liberal advances made on consignment.
Wilmington, N.C., Nov. 2d, '53. 9-tf

J. M. ROBINSON.
Hardware Merchant, Wilmington, N. C.,

IS JUST receiving his fall supply of *warranted* Saws, Axes, Nails, Hollow-ware, Pocket, and Table, Cutlery, heavy plated Table Spoons and Forks, Fine Tea Trays and Waiters, Brass and Common Andirons, Shovels and Tongs; a FULL ASSORTMENT of the *best* of Builders' Hardware; Mechanic's Tools of every variety, and warranted of superior quality; Ploughs, Fan Mills, Corn Shellers, Hay Cutters, &c. [Dec. 2, 1853. 13

TO TRAVELLERS AND OTHERS.

THE undersigned has now completed arrangements, whereby he is enabled to convey PASSENGERS from MARLSVILLE DEPOT, on the Wilmington and Raleigh Rail Road, to LONG CREEK, in New Hanover county. *Fare* $1, each way.
He is also prepared (with good Stables and an abundance of Provender,) to keep HORSES for any length of time.—*Price* 60 cents per day. Those who may leave Horses with him, may rest assured they will be well cared for.
In a short time, he hopes to offer some better ENTERTAINMENT for his friends and others, who may favor him with their custom, than he has heretofore given them.
A liberal patronage is respectfully solicited, as the greatest efforts will be used to give satisfaction.
A. D. BORDEAUX.
MARLSVILLE DEPOT, 12 *miles from Wilmington.* 48-tf
August 5, 1853.

NOTICE.

THE Co-partnership heretofore existing between GRADY & MONK is this day dissolved by mutual consent. The business of the late firm will be settled by them at their old stand. A. J. GRADY,
April 11th, 1854 J. M. MONK.

FURTHER NOTICE,

BEING desirous of closing up our old business as soon as possible, we now offer for sale at very low prices for cash our entire stock of goods consisting of Dry Goods, Hardware, Hats, Boots and Shoes, Groceries, Liquors, etc. Persons having claims against the concern will please hand them in, and those indebted to us are requested to settle the same as soon as possible. A. J. GRADY,
J. M. MONK.
April, 11th 1854. 183-1w—32-3m
☞Weekly Fayettev. Observer and Goldsboro Patriot please copy 1 month.

CARRIAGE MANUFACTORY.
Mulberry Street, bween Front and, North Water Streets, Wilmington N. C.

THE subscriber has on hand a large assortment of the latest styles of CARRIAGES of his own manufacture, which he offers for sale at reduced prices: among which may be found—Rockaways and Coaches, with and without patent couplings, Dunam's Buggies, Waggons, Sulkies, &c.; also, all kinds of Harness. Repairing done at short notice, and in the best manner.
Also, Saddles, Bridles, Whips, Collars, Hames, Trunks, Vallices, Carpet Bags, &c.
Purchasers will find it to their interest to call and examine before purchasing elsewhere. Also, all kinds of Carriage Trimmings. ISAAC WELLS.
Wilmington, Feb 3, 1854. 22-tf

WANTED.—50,000 lbs. Rags, for which we will pay the highest prices, in cash or trade.
UTLEY & ALDERMAN.

EAGLE FOUNDRY.
RICHMOND, VIRGINIA.

THE Subscriber is now manufacturing Portable and Stationary Steam ENGINES and SAW MILLS of any required power, of the best materials and workmanship, and warranted to equal, in performance, any manufactured in this country, and upon the most favorable terms. From those engaged in lumber getting, he would ask a call and examination of his Engines, assuring them they shall be fully equal to what is represented, and regard being had to material and workmanship, and plan of construction inferior to none.
He also continues to manufacture his improved Tobacco Flattening Presses, Mills, &c.
Mill Machinery and other Castings, furnished and fitted up in the best style.
Reference:—Mr. JOHM CLARK, Wilmington, at Messrs. P. K. Dickinson & Co.
Feb. 16, 1854—34-6m PHILIP RAHM, Proprietor.

JAMES DAWSON,
Next door to Polley & Hart,

RESPECTFULLY informs Ladies wishing to purchase DRESS GOODS or EMBROIDERIES, or DRY GOODS of any description, if they will favor him with a call he will show them as rich, fashionable and cheap an assortment as ever was exhibited in this place. He has but one price, and that is marked in plain figures on every article.
April 20th, 1854.

General Notices.

4200 ACRES OF LAND FOR SALE.

THE subscriber being desirous of moving to the West, offers his LANDS for sale, lying in Bladen county, on South River. The Lands are adapted to making Turpentine and Timber. There is a good Saw Mill in good running order, with Hotchkiss Wheels lately put in, and a never-failing stream. A first rate two story dwelling, with all necessary out-houses.
There is a large quantity of good Swamp Land, some already under cultivation, and a large body to clear.
The place is healthy, water good, and good society in the neighborhood. Any person wishing to buy lands would do well to give the lands and premises a look before buying elsewhere. The payments will be made easy and accommodating.
P. L. CROMARTIE.
Cypress Creek, Bladen, Nov. 8, 1853. [11-tf

BUILDING HARDWARE AND TOOL STORE
EXCLUSIVELY.
The Largest Establishment of the kind in the U. S.

W. M. M. M'CLURE & BRO., *No.* 287 *Market St., above 7th, Philadelphia.* Manufacturers' Depot for Locks of all kinds, Warranted quality; Pat. Silvered Glass Knobs, &c.; Premium Porcelain Knobs, over 100 Patterns; Silver Plated Hinges, &c., with the most complete assortment of all the modern patterns in this line. Builders and dealers are invited to call and examine our stock.
Illustrated Catalogues, sent by Mail if desired. Hot air Registers and Ventilators, at Factory prices.
Persons at a distance who wish to order Goods, and desire an estimate or particular description, can write to M'CLURE & BROTHER, and all information as to Goods and Prices will be given by return of mail.
All orders put up under the the immediate supervision of the firm. ☞CALL AND SEE US.
March 3d, 1854 26-6m

FOR SALE.

THE subscriber offers for sale a TRACT OF LAND containing Two Thousand Acres, more or less, lying in New Hanover county, about ten miles from Wilmington, between the North-east and Cape Fear Rivers, and adjoining the lands of D. A. Moore and Thomas J. Sikes. Of the above, 75 acres are Rice land—ditched and cleared; there are on the lands 45,000 turpentine boxes, two years old, and a very large amount of valuable timber.—The improvements consist of two negro houses for hands.
Persons desirous of purchasing will learn further particulars by applying to the subscriber, six miles above Long Creek. E. D. WALKER, Jr.
November 4th, 1853 9-tf

$20 REWARD.

RUNAWAY from the subscriber, about the 5th inst., a negro man named ALFRED. Said Alfred is about 35 years old, dark complected, stout built, about 5 feet 8 or 9 inches high, was hired from Mr. Wm. Barnes, of Edgecombe Co. A reward of $20 will be given for his delivery to us at Georgetown, S. C., or for his confinement in any jail so that we can get him.
DORTCH & BARNES.
Georgetown, S. C., Feb. 3d, 1854. 22-tf

$75 REWARD.

RANAWAY from the subscriber, on the 20th June, 1852, his negro woman, JENNY. JENNY is a very likely girl; rather light complected; about 5 feet 6 or 7 inches high; and when spoken to she rather smiles. It is probable that she may be lurking in Duplin, Sampson or Wayne counties, near the line of the three counties. She was raised on Saracta, and may be gone there.
I will give a reward of Seventy-Five Dollars for the return of Jenny, or for her confinement in any of the Jails of the above named counties.
All letters upon the subject to be addressed to
WM. P. HOBBS,
Feb 3, '54—[22-tf] Monk's P O., Sampson co., N C

$50 REWARD.

RANAWAY from the subscriber in August last, his negro man FLEMMING. Said negro is about 27 years old, is tall and likely; and is probably lurking somewhere between the Cove on the Cape Fear and Mr. H. Beatty's, on Black River, where he is well known. He formerly belonged to Mr. Augustus Miller, and afterwards to Dr. Buie, Bladen county, from whom the subscriber purchased him.
The above reward of fifty dollars will be paid for his delivery to me, or for his confinement in any jail in the State, so that I can get him again. JOSEPH GREEN.
Robeson's P. O., Brunswick co., Nov. 4th. 9-tf

$150 REWARD.

RUNAWAY from the subscriber, his Negro men, JOHN and TOBEY. JOHN is about 26 years old, 6 feet 1 inch high, weighs about 185 or 190 lbs. TOBEY aged about 22 years, 5 feet 9 inches high, stout, and weighs about 175 lbs. They were bought from Mr. James Surles, of Cumberland county, and will probably be lurking in that neighborhood. TOBEY has a wife at Mr. Richard Bird's, in Johnston county. Fifty Dollars for either, or One Hundred Dollars for both, will be paid for their apprehension and delivery to the subscriber, or for their confinement in any Jail in the State, so that he can get them. An additional sum of One Hundred Dollars will be paid for the conviction of any person of harboring the above Negroes.
JOHN COLEY.
Fair Bluff, Columbus county, N. C., Oct. 6. [28-1t—5-tf
☞Fayetteville Carolinian copy tf.

PORTRAIT PAINTING.

MR. MASSALON, Portrait Painter, most respectfully announces to the citizens of Wilmington and surrounding country, that he has taken rooms over the store of Mr. Agostini, on Market street, where Ladies and Gentlemen are invited to call and examine his Paintings.
Persons wishing Daguerreotypes copied, can have it done by him as true as if taken from life.
December 10, 1853. 81-5t—16-6m

VAN RENSSELAER PEIRSON,
WITH
WILCOX, PERRY & EACKER:

WHOLESALE DEALERS in Clothing, Cloths, Cassimeres, Vestings and Tailors' Trimmings, No. 42 Dey street (Marble Front,) and 200 Fulton street, New York.
LESTER WILCOX, GEO. T. PERRY, JR, JOHN H. EACKER.

V. R. PEIRSON,
(LATE OF WILMINGTON, N. C.,)

WOULD most respectfully solicit a call from his North Carolina friends to the above firm, where one of the most complete stock of goods may be found. I am a praetical Tailor, and from long experience, enables me to judge well the wants and qualities of goods suited to the best interest of the trade. I firmly pledge myself, to all reposing confidence in my judgment, to be fairly dealt with.
All orders addressed to me shall have immediate dispatch. I most cheerfully offer my services to any of my friends who favor me with custom, to attend to any little matter in the city, free of charge.
Jan. 30, 1854. 123-3t—22tf

TO MILL OWNERS.

THE subscriber takes this method of informing his friends and the public that he still continues in the Mill Wright business and all its branches, viz: foundering, framing, and erecting Water or Steam Mills upon various principles, either with simple or complicated machinery. He returns his thanks to the public for the liberal patronage he has received heretofore, and hopes by strict attention to business, and by giving general satisfaction, to merit a continuance of the same. He flatters himself that his work will compete with that of any other machinist for speed and durability. All persons who want work done in the above line would do well to give him a call, as he has several competent workmen in his employ, and is prepared to execute all jobs at the shortest notice and on very reasonable terms. Orders promptly attended to. For further information address the subscriber at Johnsonville, Cumberland county, N. C.
D. B. JOHNSON.
Feb. 15 1854. 24-1y

NOTICE.—I offer for sale my House and Lot, situated in the town of Kenansville. The Lot contains about an acre and a half, with a comfortable dwelling house, and all necessary out buildings in good repair. Economy and convenience are both consulted in the arrangement of the Lot It is situated North of the Court House, about two hundred yards from said building, and has the advantage of being sufficiently private for a family residence. It is considered by persons who have visited it, to be decidedly the most desirable lot in the village. Persons desirous of educating their children have every facility, as there is at the present time a very fine School in operation. I am determined to dispose of my lot, and persons desiring a comfortable residence will do well to call and examine the premises.
A. HOLMES.
Kenansville, Duplin Co., March 3rd, 1854 26-wtf

ATLANTIC RAILING WORKS and FOUNDRY
MANUFACTURE THE WELL KNOWN
"*COMPOSITE IRON RAILING.*"

WHICH is so called because composed of Wrought and Cast Iron, connected without rivets or joints, the ornaments and connections being melted around the Wrought Iron in Metallic Moulds, making each pannel, as it were, one solid piece, and avoiding all crevices where rust generally commences. It may be made light like WIRE RAILING, or heavy like CAST IRON RAILING. This Railing is unequalled for Cheapness, Strength and Durability, and is peculiarly adapted to CEMETERY LOTS, because it never needs repairs.
Also, *a new style* of FARM FENCE, at $5 00 per 16 feet, easily transported and set, and very much liked.
Also, all kinds of Wrought and Cast Iron Fences, Verandahs, Balconies, &c. Machinery and other Castings to order.
Designs and further information, sent to any address, post free, by GEORGE FOSTER, Agent,
398 Brodway, corner of Walker St.,
March 10, 1854.—27-3m New York.

FOR SALE,

A CONVENIENT TWO-STORY DWELLING HOUSE, and also two vacant lots adjoining the same, on Harnett street, in the Northern portion of the town of Wilmington. The House is nearly new and in good order, having been recently painted. It is now occupied by a good tenant, at a rent of $200 per annum. There is an insurance of $1,000 on the dwelling house, in the N. C. Mutual Insurance Company.
For further particulars, enquire of
Feb. 17.—24-tf] WM. H. LASPEYRE.

General Notices.

FINAL NOTICE.

THE SUBSCRIBER hereby gives notice to all persons indebted to the late firm of B. & R. C. Hallett, Long Creek, either by note or account, that their several liabilities will be put into officer's hands for collection if not paid before the 1st day of July next, to Mr. R. Henning, at Long Creek.
B. HALLETT.
May 12, '54.—w3t. Surviving Partner.

TO TURPENTINE MAKERS!

THE Subscriber having located himself at Black River, at the site known as Beatty's Bridge, is prepared to purchase Turpentine delivered at his landing, at Wilmington prices, less the difference of Freight.
JNO. S. JAMES.
May 6th, 1854 206-1t-36-tf

20 DOLLARS REWARD.

THE above reward will be given for the apprehension and delivery to the subscriber's or in any Jail in the State; *either* of the following named negro fellows, viz: ABRAM, STEPHEN, and ROBERT. The two first are owned by Mr. Fred'k Swann and formerly belonged to Dan'l Fleming, Esq.
Abram is rather small in statue, thin visage, and walks at times a little lame, is about 40 years old. Stephen is rather stout, has a great deal of hair about his face, is about 40 years old, and we are inclined to think will attempt to make his way to Chapel Hill, where he has a wife belonging to Mr. George Moore. Robert is a short, stout negro, has rather a down cast look, and is lame in his left leg, is about 50 years old; when last seen had on an old white hat (slightly brown from age,) he may be lurking about Mr. John Hall's plantation, Brunswick county, where he has a wife, he is owned by Mrs Langdon. CUTLAR & PIERCE.
May 5, '54 d2t—36-tf

Administrator's Notice.

ALL persons indebted to the Estate of David H. Williams, deceased, are hereby notified to make immediate payment and settlement; also, all persons having claims against said estate will present them for payment within the time prescribed by law, or this notice will be pead in bar of their recovery. A. F. POWELL, Adm'r
May 12, 1854—36-8t

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the firm of HODGES & LEE are requested to settle their accounts. All persons having claims against the firm will present them for payment.
May 10, '54—209-3t—36-2w*] HODGES & LEE.

MARBLE, STONE AND SLATE YARD
IN WILMINGTON.

THE subscriber respectfully notifies the public that he has recently established in this town, a new MARBLE, STONE and SLATE YARD, and is now prepared to fill all orders for Monuments, Tombs, Furniture and Plumbing work.
Also, all kinds of Marble for building purposes.
Also, Flagging and Curb Stone.
Blue, Green and Variegated Slate for fire-proof roofing furnished at reasonable rates.
Orders attended to with dispatch, and on moderate terms.
Marble Yard on Water street, near the Railroad.
W. G. MILLIGAN.
May 1st, 1854 35-1y

VALUABLE REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

THE subscriber, being desirous of removing to the South, offers for sale all his LANDS in the County of Duplin, viz: one tract containing upwards of six hundred acres, adjoining and within the corporate limits of the town of Kenansville, four hundred acres of which are cleared and well adapted to farming purposes, on which there are two large and comfortable dwellings, with all necessary out houses in good repair, also a new building just completed and admirably arranged for a Lawyer's or Doctor's office. On the above tract there are a number of choice lots for private residences, or other purposes, which will command ready sale and high prices. This tract will be divided if necessary, to suit two or more purchasers.
Another tract known as the Sloan and Maxwell Lands, lying on both sides of the W. & R. Rail Road, for three miles South of Stricklands Depot, containing upwards of 2500 acres, six hundred of which are cleared and well adapted to the growth of Corn, Peas, Potatoes, &c. There is a good Grist and Saw-mill on said tract, a good dwelling and out houses, six setts of Turpentine boxes, and an abundance of lightwood. Another tract lying on the road leading from Kenansville to Fayetteville, and within three miles of Warsaw, containing 500 acres, 300 of which are cleared, and in a high state of improvement, with comfortable buildings in good repair.—Also one other tract lying in the County of Onslow, adjoining the lands of John A. Bryan, Joab Fountain and others, containing 1350 acres of timbered land of the finest quality There are two setts of new boxes, and enough round pines to cut six setts more.
The subscriber solicits for the above described lands the early attention of purchasers, and assures them good bargains, and accommodating terms, as he is determined to sell
He may be addressed at Kenansville, N. C.
March 3, '54.—26-w3m. DANIEL C. MOORE.

A. B. McCALEB, H. D. GILBERT.

McCALEB & GILBERT

WOULD respectfully inform their friends and the public generally, that they are now doing business in the store lately occupied by C. B. Miller, near the Market Dock, where they have on hand a large assortment of goods of every variety and description, which they offer at the lowest market prices to those who are disposed to favour them with a call. We are receiving goods in our line by almost every Packet, and expect to receive a full supply of every description of goods in our line The following will comprise a part of our stock: Dry Goods, Boots and Shoes of every description, Hardware, Earthen and Glasware, Stone and Holloware, Cutlery, Nails, Groceries consisting of a variety of Teas, crushed, granulated, powdered and Coffee Sugars, Rio and Laguira Coffees, best Goshen Butter. In short any variety of Groceries and Provisions, that are sold in this Market, together with a full assortment of Ploughs, Cornshellers and Strawcutters, &c.
Persons residing in the country will please send their orders and they shall meet withdispatch.
March 24, 1854 28-3m

"EAGLE HOTEL" FOR SALE!

I am authorized by the owner of the Eagle Hotel, at Chapel Hill, to offer it for sale. Miss HILLIARD, who has been in possession of it for about twenty years, desires to retire to a more private life.
This Hotel is probably as good property of the kind as is to be found in the State. Its income for several years past has ranged from fifteen to twenty thousand dollars a year; and at present is rather beyond the latter amount. As buyers will probably examine the property for themselves, any further description here is unnecessary.
Possession will be surrendered on the 10th of June, if desired.
For further information, address the subscriber at Chapel Hill, N. C. SAMUEL F. PHILLIPS.
April 21, 1854 33-3m

NOTICE.

THE subscriber having been appointed, at March term of the Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions of New Hanover county, an INSPECTOR OF TIMBER AND LUMBER, respectfully offers his services to those having business in his line, pledging himself to attend to such business promptly and with fidelity. WM. L. JACOBS.
Wilmington, April 21, 1854 33-6m

EXECUTORS' NOTICE.

THE undersigned having qualified as Executors to the last Will and Testament of DANIEL S SANDERS, dec'd, at March Term of the Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions for New Hanover county, hereby give notice to all persons indebted to said estate, to make immediate payment. And all persons having claims against the said estate will present the same, duly authenticated, within the time prescribed by law, or this notice will be pleaded in bar of their recovery.
JAMES M STEVENSON,
JOHN N SANDERS,
April, 14th 1854—32-2m Executors

800 ACRES OF LAND FOR SALE.

THE undersigned, being desirous of moving to the West, offers his Land for sale, lying in Sampson county, on the East side of the Six Runs, about ten miles S. E. of Clinton, adjoining the Lands of Lewis Carroll and Archibald Matthews. Of the above about 350 acres are excellent Swamp Land, of which 150 acres are ditched and cleared.—There are on the Land about 20,000 Turpentine boxes, and a large amount of valuable Timber. The improvements consist of two Dwelling Houses, situated about one half mile from each other, with all the necessary out buildings.—Persons desirous of purchasing will learn further particulars by applying to the subscriber, at "Six Runs P. O., Sampson county, N. C." GEO W. LAMB.
March 31st, 1854 30-2m

NOTICE.

THE undersigned having entered into a co-partnership for the execution of HOUSE, SHIP and SIGN PAINTING, solicit a share of public patronage, and will give prompt attention to any orders with which they may be favored.
☞Shop over Mr. T. Lucas' Tin Shop, on Dock street.
L. F. BUNN,
JOHN J. BLANEY.
March 14th, 1854 28-6m—160-3t

LAND FOR SALE.

THE subscriber offers his Lands in Duplin county for sale, six miles east of the Wilmington and Raleigh Railroad, immediately on the road leading from Fayetteville to New-Berne, two miles from Kenansville, and within one mile of one of the best schools in the state.
The tract contains two hundred and sixty-five acres, about one fourth of which is cleared and under a high state of cultivation, with a good dwelling and necessary out-houses. It is a healthy situation.
Terms easy. For particulars, apply to J. B. Kelley, Esq., at Kenansville, or to the subscriber at Wilmington, N. C.
March 10—27-tf] DAVID J. SOUTHERLAND.

WILMINGTON MARBLE AND STONE YARD.

THE subscriber having accepted the agency of several large establishments at the North, which will furnish him with no unlimited supply of finished or unfinished foreign or domestic MARBLE of all qualities, is prepared to fill all orders for MONUMENTS AND TOMB-STONES—and every other article in the line of the business, at reasonable rates.
SCULPTURING, LETTERING, or CARVING, executed as well as can be done either North or South.
The best of reference can be given if required.
March 10 1854—27-tf JAMES McLARANAN.

Drugs, Medicines, Paints, Oils, &c.

JUST RECEIVED —10,000 lbs. White Lead, Pure, Extra and No. 1; 1,000 lbs. Black Lead, in Oil; 1,000 lbs. Venetian Red, in Oil; 1,000 lbs. Yellow Ochre, in Oil; 25 bbls. Blake's Fire Proof Paint; 40 bbls. Silver's Plastic Paint; 10 bbls. Linseed Oil; 5 bbls. Lamp Oil; 5 bbls. Common Oil; 5 bbls. Machinery Oil; 400 lbs. Chrome Green, Dry and in Oil; 200 lbs. Chrome Yellow, Dry, and in Oil.
A full assortment of PAINTS always on hand and for sale, wholesale and retail, by W. H. LIPPITT,
Feb. 23] Druggist and Chemist.

1,000 BOXES Window Glass, assorted sizes and brands, for sale at Manufacturer's prices, by WM. H. LIPPITT, Druggist and Chemist.

200 OZ. Sulph. Quinine; 10 bbls. Epsom Salts; 1 cask Cr. Tartar; 1 cask Sup. Carb. Snda; 50 lbs. Seidlitz Mixture; 10 lbs. Rochelle Salts; 50 lbs. Gum Opium; 50 lbs. Gum Guaiacum; 1 bbl. Gum Camphor; 500 Black Pepper; 300 Alspice; 50 lbs. Calomel; 50 lbs. Nutmegs; 25 lbs. Iodid Potass; 50 lbs. Mace; 10 lbs Sulph. Potass; 100 lbs. Rhubarb; 50 lbs. Ipecac.
For sale wholesale and retail, by W. H. LIPPITT,
Feb. 23.] Druggist and Chemist.

JUST RECEIVED FROM PHILADELPHIA:—
1 case Sulph. Quinine; 50 ozs. Calomel;
10 ozs. Sulph. and Acetate Morphene;
25 ozs. Cinchonia; 5 ozs. Salarine;
25 ozs. Blue Mass; 10 ozs. Chloroform;
19 bbls. Epsom Salts, and a choice collection of Chemicals from the Labratories of Poms & Weightman and Chas Ellis. For sale cheap at C. & D DuPRE'S,
June 10] Drug and Chemical Store, Market-st.

OILS! OILS!!—Just Received a fresh supply of Linseed, Train, Lard, Fish, Elephant, Whale and Sperm Oils. For sale by W. H. LIPPITT, Druggist and Chemist.

DR. STRONG'S
COMPOUND SANATIVE PILLS.

THESE Pills are entirely Vegetable, and are a most superior Medicine in the cure of all Bilious Complaints, Chills and Fever, Dyspepsia, Costiveness, Liver Complaint, Jaundice, Sick Headache, Scrofula, Salt Rheum, Fevers of all kinds, Loss of Appetite, Obstructed and painful Menstruation and all lingering diseases.
As a Female Medicine they act like a charm, and when taken according to the directions, they never fail to cure the worst cases of Piles, after all other remedies fail.
They purify the blood, equalize the circulation, restore the Liver, Kidneys, and other Secretory Organs to a healthy tone and action; and as an Anti-Bilious Family Medicine they have no equal. Price 25 cents per box.
Also,
DR. STRONG'S
PECTORAL STOMACH PILLS.

A remedy for Coughs, Colds, Catarrh, Bronchitis, Croup, Whooping Cough, Asthma, Consumption, Nervous Diseases, Dyspepsia, Costiveness, Erysipelas, Diseases of the Heart, Inflamation and Pain in the Chest, Back and Side, and all diseases arising from a deranged state of the Stomach, and to relieve the distress and bad feeling from eating too hearty food, in weak and dyspeptic habits,
WARRANTED TO BE PURELY VEGETABLE
These Pills act as an Expectorant, Tonic, and Aperient.—One 25 cent box possesses three times more power to cure diseases than a one dollar bottle of any of the Syrups, Balsams, or Sarasparillas that was ever made, and a simple trial of only one box will prove this important truth.
They promote Expectoration, Loosen the Phlegm, and Clear the Lungs and other Secretory Organs of all morbid matter, and there is not another remedy in the whole Materia Medica capable of imparting such healing properties to the Lungs and Vital Organs as these Pills. They Cure Costiveness, produce a good, regular Appetite, and Strengthen the System.
Price 25 cents per box, containing 25 doses of Medicine.
Call on the Agents who sell the Pills, and get the Planter's Almanac gratis, giving full particulars and certificates of cures.
Both kinds of the above named Pills are for sale in Wilmington, N. C. by W H. Lippitt and C. & D. DuPre, Druggists, who also keep a supply of DR. SPENCER'S VEGETABLE PILLS, and DR. HULL'S CELEBRATED PILLS, which stop the Chills and Fever the first day, and do not sicken the stomach or operate on the bowels.
May 27, '53 38-1y

HUTCHESON'S CELEBRATED OINTMENT.
For Piles, Ulcers, Fresh Cuts, White Swellings, Sore Breasts of Females, Sore Throat, and all kinds of Cutaneous Diseases.

IN PILES—that common and annoying disease—it never fails to effect a cure, no matter in what form or of how long standing, if faithfully administered. The proprietors have in their possession a large number of Certificates, from some of the most respectable citizens in the State of Virginia, who have been relieved by its use, a number of which accompany each Box. We give the following:
BOTETOURT COUNTY, Va., Nov. 8th, 1851.
MR. HUTCHESON—
Dear Sir:—I take pleasure in saying that the box of your Pile Ointment I obtained from you, has entirely cured me; it gave me relief in fifteen minutes after making the first application.
I had been afflicted with Piles for eight or ten years, and had tried a number of remedies, without any benefit. I think your remedy superior to any I have ever tried.
Yours, respectfully,
CHRISTIAN BAKER
BOTETOURT COUNTY, Oct. 9th, 1853.
MR HUTCHESON—
Dear Sir:—I feel it to be my duty to say a word upon the merits of your Celebrated Ointment. I am constrained, from experience, to pronounce it the best Healing and Pain Killing Agent I have even seen employed. A few months since, my little son got one of his legs broken, after which he was carried a considerable distance, which caused extreme soreness of the broken limb; I applied your Ointment, and in less than three hours all soreness had disappeared. A short time since, a member of my family was taken with malignant sore throat, and I unhesitatingly say that, within one hour after the first application, he was almost entirely relieved. I write for the benefit of the suffering.
Yours, &c.,
J. G. SPERRY
Prepared by W. HUTCHESON & CO., Amsterdam, Botetourt county, Va. Price—50 cents and $1 each per bottle.
☞For sale in Wilmington, N. C., by Wm. H. Lippitt, Druggist.
December 2d, 1853 13-6m

"TRUTH STRANGER THAN FICTION."
ONWARD MARCH!
Hampton's Vegetable Tincture Victorious.
DISEASE FALLS BEFORE IT.

More than Gold to the Sick.—From one of the most respectable Druggists in South Carolina.
CHARLESTON, S. C., Sept. 21, 1853.
Messrs. Mortimer & Mowbray:—The sale of your HAMPTON'S VEGETABLE TICTURE is increasing every day, and every bottle sold recommends this valuable medicine to the afflicted. Several of our planters have tried it in different cases with astonishing success, and are getting it by half dozens. It has been found to be the greatest Remedy for Rheumatic Affections, and a wonderful cure has been performed on a negro boy suffering by Fits. I will furnish you with a number of certificates if you wish them.
Please send me as soon as possible a supply of the Tincture.
I am gentlemen, yours, W. G. TROTT.
REV. VERNON ESKRIDGE, U. S. N.
PORTSMOUTH, Va., Aug. 18, 1851.
MR. J. E. BOUSH—Sir: While I am in general opposition to Patent Medicines, candor compels me to state that I have great confidence in the virtues of HAMPTON'S VEGETABLE TINCTURE. For several months past I have used it in my family, and in dispepsia, loss of appetite, dizziness and general debility, with entire success. So far as my experience extends, therefore, I take pleasure in recommending it to the afflicted, as a safe and efficient remedy.
I am respectfully yours,
VERNON ESKRIDGE, Chaplain U. S. Navy.
Great Cure of Rheumatism by Hampton's Vegetable Tincture!
CHESTER DISTRICT, S. C., January 3d, 1853.
MESSRS. MORTIMER & MOWBRAY—Gentlemen: For the last five years I have been a severe sufferer from Rheumatism, till seeing your recommendation of Hampton's Vegetable Tincture," I purchased a bottle, and the first dose has so much relieved me that I consider it but justice to give to the suffering world the result of the application
Mine was Acute Rheumatism in the back—so bad that I was confined to my bed for the last six months. The first bottle acted like a charm; the second restored strength to my poor afflicted back, and am now as well and feel as young as when I was sixteen. I am now seventy-four years of age.
I consider your Tincture the greatest discovery of the age; and poor suffering humanity ought to erect a monument to Dr. Hampton, who has saved thousands from pain. And you, gentlemen, have acted the part of public benefactors in disseminating the benefits which have resulted from your invaluable remedy.
I am a plain cotton planter, and have never written for literary fame; but when my fellow beings are afflicted, shall I hesitate, or through modesty, withhold any information valuable to my fellow man? So, if you consider this worthy of a place in any of your newspapers, you are at liberty to make use of it.
Yours, truly, ALVAH KEMBALL.
☞HAMPTON'S VEGETABLE TINCTURE, by its mild action on the Stomach, Liver, and the Kidneys, will cure Dyspepsia, Cough, Asthma, Bronchial and Lung Affection; Pains in the Back, Side, and Breast; Consumption, Scrofula, Rhematism, Gout, Neuralgia, Fistula, Piles, Bowel Complaints, Worms, Nervous Debility—with all the diseases arising from impure blood, and is the greatest Female Medicine ever known.
Call and get a pamphlet with certificates of cures, gratis.
☞Sold by MORTIMER & MOWBRAY, 240 Baltimore street, Baltim

THE WILMINGTON JOURNAL.

WILMINGTON, N. C., FRIDAY, MAY 19, 1854.

FOR GOVERNOR,

THOMAS BRAGG

Of Northampton.

☞ We received the following from an old and esteemed friend, by yesterday morning's mail. If our friends and patrons will only take the suggestion of the writer into consideration, and carry it into effect, we assure them that no exertions will be spared, on our part, to accomplish the object desired. We have some time since had the matter under consideration, and intend, at an early day, to carry it into effect, provided an increased patronage is received to justify us in it. We already have a very respectable list of good and faithful patrons; but to enable us to accomplish the desired object, we want our list increased to at least two thousand. This number, we believe can be easily obtained, if our friends will only use the proper exertions. For the last two months the increased circulation has been unprecedented and that too, with hardly any exertions on the part of our friends, so far as we know. For ourselves we have neither had time nor opportunity to canvass a single individual on the subject.

We would say, however, to our friends, that until arrangements can be made for the contemplated enlargement, no matter of importance will be omitted for want of room. When anything really important is in hand, it will be found either in the regular edition or in a supplement.

MESSRS EDITORS: For the purpose of enabling you to increase the size, without increasing the price of the Weekly Journal, I propose to your friends and patrons that every man of us use his influence to extend the circulation thereof in his neighborhood.—And this is not all the reason why every man should subscribe for a paper: the Department has accommodated every body with a post office, which makes it every body's duty to assist in defraying the expenses thereof. Yes, sirs, in this enlightened day, every man who can read, or who is raising up a family of children, should subscribe for some good newspaper: for if he cannot read himself—that man who will raise up his children under our present common school system, without having them taught to read the Holy Gospel and the Constitution of the country, where by they may be enabled to think for themselves without being liable to be imposed upon and led astray by designing men and demagogues, deserves not the name of *Father*. I have no doubt but there are hundreds, yes, thousands, in our Congressional district who would subscribe for a paper if the proposition was only made to them. It is true there are some men who cannot afford $3 per year for a paper for themselves and their children to read, but at the same time can pay $3 per month for a jug of stinking, red-eyed, knock-kneed whiskey: but this number is daily growing less. Those persons, who live in town, or near the railroad, and can conveniently receive the *Daily* Journal, may be satified with the size of the *weekly* paper; but we, who live in the country, and can be supplied with a mail only once a week wish to see the size of the *weekly* paper increased a few columns. What do you say? What say your friends and patrons?

Duplin County. A. O. G.

Cuba.—Our Relations with Spain.

Neither Fanaticism nor yet pig-headedness are confined exclusively to the abolitionists of the North, but find representatives in many of the whig newspapers and newspaper-rwriters of the South, whose reckless spirit of opposition to the present Democratic administration, places them so frequently cheek by jowl with the white-hatted leader of the Anti-Southern party of the North—the exponent of its feelings of hatred to Slavery and Slave-holders—Horace Greely of the New York Tribune.

Last week was "Anniversary week" in New York and there were all sorts of gatherings there, and among these gatherings were two Abolition Conventions or Annual Meetings, namely: "The American and Foreign Anti-Slavery Society," and "The American Anti-Slavery Society." The proceedings of these affairs are reported in the Tribune, and among these proceedings we find considerably bitter denunciations of the position assumed by our government in regard to Cuba as well as to the Nebraska Bill, and indeed one of the resolutions of the first named Societies is expressly denunciatory of the acquisition of Cuba, and the editorial columns of the Tribune show that the Editor of that delectable sheet partakes of the dislike towards our Minister at the Court of Spain, which is so strongly manifested by Southern whig presses, and is about as much afraid as they are, that this "mad-cap" Frenchman will, by insisting upon what is due to the interests and honor of the United States, produce an unfriendly state of feeling at the Court of Spain; which latter fear, by the way is groundless, since such feeling has all along existed and exhibited itself in acts which would have been tolerated at the hands of no other government.

We do not suppose for a moment that this correspondence of action on the part of some—indeed many Southern whig papers, with parties at the North arises from an equal correspondence in views and motives. It simply illustrates the position assumed by us in the outset. It shows that there is a fanaticism of opposition equally reckless with that of any *ism* at the North, and which increases in violence in proportion to its silliness, until finally it degenerates down into the "forcible feeble" war of epithets. It then becomes perfectly harmless.

Mr. Soule our Minister, at the Court of Spain, appears to be particularly obnoxious at the present time, although the charges against him are of that vague and indefinite character that it is difficult to understand what they really mean or whether they are meant as charges at all. His chief fault appears to be his appointment by the present Democratic Administration.

The London Times, the consistent and persistent defamer of the United States, has chosen to give circulation to a rumor that Mr. Soule has done what he was not instructed by his government to do, and this outside statement is picked up and retailed as Gospel truth, although the Department of State at Washington is without any information leading to such conclusion. There is no reliable evidence in the world that Mr. Soule has exceeded his instructions—none whatever.

The only charge brought against the Minister to Spain is, that he has had a difficulty with the French Minister, Turgot, and shot him in the leg. The country saw nothing in that worthy of reprehension, but the reverse. He could not have done otherwise, nor, we believe, could any one have asked him to do otherwise, considering the circumstances and the provocation.

But all these things amount to little or nothing.—It is plainly evident, from the course of Spain, that she belongs to that class upon whom gentleness is thrown away; who misconstrue forbearance into timidity, and upon whom reasonable and calm representations make no impression. It is no use mincing matters much longer. If the point has to be reached, Mr. Soule will do as well as any body else. That gentleman's talents are of a very high order, and the mere fact of any one denying what is so generally acknowledged, can make no difference whatever, save to the person so denying, who may thus expose his own ignorance or prejudiced blindness.

☞ The Convention of the Protestant Episcopal Church of North Carolina met here yesterday, in St. James' Church. A sermon was preached by the Rev. Albert Smedes, of Raleigh. There were also services in the evening.

The Nebraska Bill in the House.

The bill for the organization of the Territories of Kansas and Nebraska, having been taken up in Committee of the Whole, in advance of its regular order, with the view of bringing it to an issue, and thus putting an end to the excitement of the public mind, with respect to it, it was discovered, by the vote on that occasion, that as soon as the question could be fairly had upon the bill, it was bound to pass by a very respectable majority. About the same time, the New York Tribune, and other organs of a similar character, commenced urging upon the opponents of the Bill to prevent its passage, by staving off action upon it, through motions to adjourn, calling for the question, calling the House, asking to be excused frnm voting, and having the yeas and nays taken thereon, and numberless other methods by which business might be indeffinitely postponed. On to-morrow (Tuesday,) the Pacific Railroad Bill becomes the order of the day, during the week, until disposed of; so that if the Nebraska Bill be not got through with by that time, it will have to be laid over again for an indeffinite period. It has, therefore, been the wish of the friends of the Bill to have the debate closed, and get the bill put on its passage at the earliest moment. Those opposed to it have resorted to every factious method to prevent any business being done. Nearly the whole of last week has been marked by strange scenes in the House on this account, but the strangest has been presented since Thursday morning, from which time, until the latest dates, the House had not adjourned, and for aught we know, is sitting yet. Ultimately the bill is bound to pass, and the kind of war that is now waged against it will only have the effect of giving it strength before the country; but it is painful to witness the sort of influences that appear to prevail among the anti Nebraska forces in the House. The intimations, or edicts, of the New York Tribune were obeyed to the letter by the immaculate "Silver Grey" Whigs and "Hard" Democrats of New York—the men who have joined hands in denouncing President Pierce as of Freesoil tendencies. Cutting and Giddings stand side by side, as do also Greely of the white hat, and Bennet of the gimlet-eyes, differing, apparently, on everything else, yet meeting on one common platform—opposition to the administration.

P. S.—Since the above was written, we have learned, from the Washington Union, that the unfortunate squabble was closed in the House on the 13th, and an adjournment effected. See the extract from the Union in the next column. It is now likely that matters will be satisfactorily adjusted.

Anti-Nebraska Excitement in New York.

A call for a meeting in the Park was circulated in New York last week, signed not simply by professed Abolitionists and Free Soilers, but also by such leading capitalists as Moses H. Grinnell and other prominent business men, with the view of getting up an outside pressure upon Congress, and sustaining and encouraging the minority in the House, in their revolutionary course, to set at naught the will of the majority, by a resort to frivolous expedients for preventing business and rendering the progress of Legislation impossible. In consequence, a large meeting assembled on Saturday and passed a series of inflammatory resolutions, the second of which lauds the revolutionists in the House for their conduct. A State Convention is called, and other machinery of agitation projected. It will all prove in vain, and be devoid of results, save in the permanent entombment of the abettors of revolution and anarchy. These tactics have found their leading organ and mouth-piece in Greely's Tribune. Let them be marked and remembered.

☞ We learn that at the invitation of Joseph H. Flanner, Esq., one of the owners of the new and handsome Schooner, Edward Kidder, a very pleasant party assembled on board Monday to do honor to the occasion as well as to the good things so liberally provided. Although a "feast of reason and a flow of soul" other things of a more tangible character were not wanting for the consolation of the inner man, nor the wherewithall to pledge success to the "Kidder" and health and happiness to all concerned.

We regret that circumstances placed it out of our power to be present. However, the next best thing to being happy yourself is to know that your friends have been.

The Edward Kidder is intended to run as a packet between this place and New York, on the line for which Mr. Flanner is agent. She is a valuable addition to the commerce of the port.

Her length of keel is one hundred and twelve feet; breadth of beam thirty and a half feet; depth of hold ten feet; length on deck one hundred and twenty-one feet; measures three hundred and eighteen tons Register, three hundred and seventy-one do. carpenter measurement.

BOOKS.—Mr. Whitaker has laid on our table a "Narrative of a Voyage to the North-West coast of America in the years 1810, 1812, 1813, and 1814, or the First American Settlement on the Pacific." By Gabriel Franchere, translated and edited by J. V. Huntington. Redfield, 110 and 112, Nassau St., New York, 1854.

This is a neatly printed volume of 376 pages, handsomely bound in cloth and illustrated. It gives promise of interest.

Also: "The Russo-Turkish Campaigns of 1828 and 1829, with a view of the Present State of Affairs in the East." By Col. Chesney, author of "The Expedition for the Survey of the Rivers Euphrates and Tigris," with an Appendix containing the Diplomatic Correspondence between the Four Powers and the Secret Correspondence between the Russian and English Governments. With Maps.

At the present time this work will be found highly interesting, at least its subject is one to which public attention is directed, and as Col. Chesney is personally acquainted with the Scenes of the former struggle, and of that about opening, his account will possess more than usual accuracy. We find one thing to object against the book, and that is, that the greater portion of the diplomatic correspondence is given in the original French, unaccompanied by a translation.

Also: "The Catacombs of Rome, as illustrating the Church in the Three First Centuries." By R. Wm. Ingraham Kipp, D. D. A valuable work.

☞ "Struggles for Life; or the Autobiography of a Dissenting Minister," is the title of a neatly bound volume just issued by Lindsay & Blakiston, Philadelphia, and laid on our table by Mr. Munds, Market Street. We have looked into a very few pages, and the contents of chapters, which give promise of interest and readability far beyond the title of the book.

☞ Mr. Cantwell, of Adams & Co.'s Express, has shown us some of the new three dollar pieces just issued from the Mint. It is quite a handsome coin, broader than the quarter eagle, though about the same thickness, bearing on one side the head of liberty, with an Indian coronet of feathers, and the words "United States of America;" and on the other, the words "3 DOLLARS, 1854," surrounded by a wreath composed of representatives of the various agricultural products of the country.

NO ANALYSIS.—No Southern Whig paper that we know of has had the manliness to publish an analysis of any of the votes on the Nebraska Bill during the progress of the present struggle, nor once stated the glaring and undeniable fact that not one Northern Whig member of either House is found among its supporters—but that all, without exception, are found in the ranks of the factious minority.

☞ The 7th Annual meeting of the District Tent of N. C. I. O. of Rechabites, convened on Tuesday last in this place. We understand the attendance was quite large, and we are also gratified to learn that the Order is in a flourishing state. They had an excursion to Oak Island, on board the Steamer Sam. Beery, on Wednesday.

Our Foreign Relations.—The State of Europe.

The prompt response by Congress to the recommendation of Secretary Dobbin for the construction of six war steamers of the first class, is not simply an evidence of confidence in that able and efficient officer—but it is a move in the proper direction, which cannot be too soon followed up in the same spirit.—We feel confident that, in the construction of these vessels, the Secretary of the Navy will neither be trammelled by Old Fogy prejudices against improvement, nor yet allow them to be experimented upon by brainless Lieutenants, in the manner of Hunter and his submerged propeller, and a host of other nonsensical abortions which have cast ridicule upon our Navy. We look for model ships, standing in the same relation to the military marine of the world that our private ships already do to the civil marine; and after these models, and with such farther improvements as their construction may suggest, we hope that many others will be built.

The public mind is alive and sensitive, and justly so. We know not what a day or an hour may bring forth; we know not how soon we may be involved, by the necessity of protecting our commerce in the war just broken out in Europe, nor how soon the question with respect to Cuba may be pressed upon us in a manner calculated to require the exertion of all our energies to bring it to a successful issue. We are surprised to find the coincidence of opinion among the best informed men from all sections of the country in regard to this affair. The conviction is fast becoming irresistible, that, so far as the control of her government is concerned. Cuba is passing out of the hands of Spain and into those of England and France, thus, in effect, bringing about a state of things deprecated and to be resisted by the United States as dangerous to their own safety. Cuba is not simply a Spanish Island, but, for all purposes of military annoyance or abolition injury, an Anglo-French post. How far is this to be carried? and how long will it be endured? That there *is* a point, all must feel. That that point is rapidly being reached is also apparent. It only remains to enquire what a sense of duty and of self-protection dictates to Congress. We are not now prepared, as we should be, for any of the contingencies which seem impending. This ought to be remedied. We ought to be prepared, and this, too, before we take a step to embroil ourselves; our legislators should make our preparations for war always keep pace with the warlike tone of our councils and our diplomacy. We want more ships.

☞ There is no sort of doubt, but that this arrangement, or no arrangement, rather, by which the insults and injuries to the people and commerce of the United States, constantly occurring in Cuba, have to be referred to the Spanish Government for redress, and back to the Cuban authorities for information, and thus bandied about and postponed, must come to an end. There is as evident a desire for delay and the evasion of justice on the part of Spain under the present system, as there is among the factionists in the House in the war of obstructions to prevent action on the Nebraska Bill.

Even under the best and most favorable circumstances, the system is unbearable, but it is doubly so, when the agents of the Spanish Government in Cuba are arrogant and unprincipled despots on a small scale, and when that Government itself is devoid of character or honesty. Heretofore, after an endurance for months of insult and loss, perhaps the Spaniards would at length tender us their "polite regrets" and that was all, but it would seem that in the present case she not only denies justice substantially as she has always done, but avows the act and sustains the actor.

Another leaf is soon to be turned, and the history to be inscribed on its fresh pages will speak differently of our future relations towards Spain. The past is not to be repeated or perpetuated It has had its day, and overrun it.

HOW IT COSTS.—During the protracted sitting of the House on Thursday and Friday last, the yeas and nays were taken *one hundred and four times*, and at a cost to the national Treasury of about *fifteen thousand dollars!*

"KNOW NOTHINGS."—Somebody has told us that they saw, a day or two since, pieces of blank paper stuck up on the corners about town. This is said to be a "Know-Nothing" handbill Perhaps so; we "don't know." We "don't know" whether the "institution" has progressed this far or not. If it be as represented, we "don't think" it will do much or take any permanent hold at the South. Our people are not inclined to hide their views or doings—They do their politics openly. The only things to be kept secret are your neighbor's failings or your own good deeds; and this principle lays at the bottom of all the secrecy connected with Masonry, Odd-Fellowship and other benevolent societies, whose principles are promulgated to the world, and whose benevolences are in the nature of family assistance, on an extended scale.

Terrible Explosion and Loss of Life.

About half past 12 o'clock on Monday last, a terrible explosion took place at the "English Coal Pits" in Chesterfield County, Va, about fourteen miles from Richmond, resulting in the death of twenty persons, all white, (eighteen men and two boys,) who were in the pits at the time. It is supposed that some of the men thoughtlessly approached some of the "old damps," with their lamps, and that the explosion was caused by the escape of Gas from unknown leaks. This pit is 625 feet deep, and explosions have occurred in it two or three times before.

THE CANVASS.—General Dockery, the Whig candidate for Governor, we learn, will spend this week at home, attending to his own private business, in Richmond county. Next week he and Mr. Bragg will re-commence the canvass together.

Mr. Bragg, the Democratic candidate, is fulfilling appointments this week, at points in this District, where his competitor has already spoken. We regret that it is out of his power to visit Wilmington at present. We understand that it is his wish, and we hope it will be in his power, to address the people of this County some time between now and the first Thursday in August next.

For the Journal.

MESSRS. EDITORS:—

We must give you a short account of the Democratic gain in South Washington District. For many years Whiggery was immoveable—but not now. They are seen in the Democratic Conventions, voting and acting; not words but deeds characterize their change. Reason, truth and justice were too powerful to withstand, and we found them numbered among the active in the Democratic Convention.

Success to them! they have a hearty welcome in our ranks.

A DEMOCRAT.

Adjournment of the House.

WASHINGTON CITY, May 13th.—At 12 o'clock last night the session of the House of Representatives was brought to a sudden and unexpected close. The factious course of a few of the prominent men in the minority had finally created such indignation among the reasonable men of their own side, and among the majority of the House, that Mr. Hunt, of Louisiana, one of the opponents of the bill, rose in his place, and, seconded by Mr. Cullom, of Tennessee, and others of his friends, proposed to the majority that, inasmuch as he and those for whom he spoke did not desire to be factious, or to embarrass the majority, a satisfactory arrangement would be made if an adjournment could be had till to-day. Col. Richardson, on the part of the friends of the bill, accepted the proposition, and, on his motion, the House adjourned till 12 o'clock to-day.—*Union.*

From the Cape of Good Hope.—Immense Discoveries of Gold.

BOSTON, May 15.—By the arrival of the barque "Spring Bolt" we have Capetown advices to March 24. The papers are filled with accounts of gold discoveries, which are said to extend over the whole sovereignty. Gold is reported to be more plentiful *on the surface* than in California or Australia! Merry parties were leaving for the diggins. Agates and other valuable stones have also been found.

For the Journal.

WHITEVILLE, N. C., May 16th, 1854.

Mr. Editor:—The citizens of Columbus had, on to-day, the pleasure of hearing the Democratic candidate for Governor, Mr. Bragg.

His address was listened to throughout with that marked attention which its merits deserved; and such were its temperate tone, and its masterly argument, that no friend of the doctrines of our party could have desired an abler or a more eloquent advocate to present them. His defence of Free Suffrage was unanswerable—his treatment of the question of distribution of the Public Lands cogent in its reasoning, yet temperate and fair in its tone—and such, I may say, was the character of his remarks throughout.—Nor was he less happy in clearing up the misrepresentations which had been made concerning his views in regard to Internal Improvements; for, while deprecating such a system as would be extravagant, and onerous to our citizens, he advocated that wise and cautious policy which cannot fail to commend itself to the approbation of every reflecting mind.

He held up, to merited derision, the charge made by reckless demagogues of the other side, that the Democratic party were answerable for the defeat of Free Suffrage in the last Legislature; for, in reviewing the facts connected with the defeat of the Bill, he left his opponents not the least ground to stand upon in making so unjust and unfounded an accusation.

It was not my design more than to advert thus briefly to the heads of Mr. Bragg's able address; nor shall I trespass further upon your valuable columns than to express the high gratification of the Democracy with their candidate, and their determination to give him a cordial and *telling* support when the time shall arrive.

Yours, &c.,

A DEMOCRAT.

For the Journal.

At a Democratic meeting held at D. Harrell's Store, South Washington District, on Saturday, 13th inst., to appoint delegates to attend the Convention to be held in the town of Wilmington, at June Court, to nominate candidates to represent the County in the next General Assembly of North Carolina:

On motion, Dr. J. B. Barker was called to the Chair, and D. Harrell requested to act as Secretary.

On motion, the Chairman appointed Hardy Croom, D. Harrell, Arnold Teachey and H. A. Molpass to select delegates, who appointed James H. Alderman, Newkirk Southerlin and Edward Garriss to attend the Convention in June next.

J. B BARKER, Chairman.

D. HARRELL, Secretary.

The Nebraska Fight.

The following, from the Washington Union, will show how the affair stands, and the arrangements effected on Monday:

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.—Mr. Richardson modified his resolution so as to order the debate on the Nebraska bill to close at 12 o'clock on Friday next. Mr. Washburn, of Maine, moved that the motion be laid on the table; pending which various obstructive motions were made, some of which were withdrawn and others negatived. At length Mr. Richardson obtained a suspension of the rules, by a vote of 137 to 66, enabling him to offer a resolution closing debate on the Nebraska and Kansas bill on Saturday next at 12 o'clock, and deferring the special order for the Pacific railroad bill until Wednesday, the 24th inst. The House refused to lay the resolution of Mr. Richardson on the table by a vote of 65 to 134. Other obstructive motions were made and the yeas and nays taken thereon, but the House seconded the demand for the previous question, and subsequently ordered the main question to be put by a vote of 127 to 62. Numerous motions were made with a view of deferring action on the resolution closing the debate. Subsequently, on motion of Mr. Stuart, of Ohio, the resolution was divided, and the House brought to a separate vote on each question it involved. The question closing the debate on Saturday at 12 o'clock was agreed to by a vote of 113 to 60, and that postponing the special order on the Pacific railroad until Wednesday, the 24th instant, by a vote of 123 to 53. The House adjourned at 6 o'clock.

ARRIVAL OF THE ATLANTIC.

Four Days Later from Europe.—Decline in Breadstuffs and Cotton.—Highly important from the Seat of War.—Bombardment of Odessa!—Ships Burnt, &c., &c.

NEW YORK, May 13.—The steamer Atlantic, with four days later advices, has arrived. The intelligence is highly important.

From the Seat of War.—Odessa was bombarded for ten hours on the 24th of April, by the allied fleets, and a port of the city destroyed. Four gun fortresses dismantled.

Nine merchant ships, eight of them Russian and one Austrian, were burnt in the harbor. Three British bombarding steamers were badly injured.

An attempt was made by the English to land 1800 men; but they failed to accomplish their object.

The Russian fleet sailed out of the harbor of Sebastopol during the bombardment, but retired without offering battle.

[SECOND DISPATCH.]

The Russians have completely evacuated Little Wallachia. Their right wing now rest on "Aluta" [so telegraphed,] with head-quarters at Bucharest,—Therefore below Nicopolis.

The Turks have come out of Kalafat, and are occupying all the towns in the track of the Russians.

The Russian troops were beseiging Sillistria, and would make an assault about the 1st of May.

The allied troops were idle.

The Greek insurrection remains as at last advices. From Asia, there is nothing of interest.

Napier's fleet was awaiting the arrival of the French, and in the meantime was engaged in blockading the Gulf of Finland and Bathnia.

Napier was at Stockholm on the 21st with fifteen ships. He has ordered the Russian Consuls to leave.

England.—The Preston strikes are over.

The Europa arrived out at midnight on the 13th.

The Bremen barque Favorite, for Baltimore sunk in the channel, and of 180 passengers, only five were saved. This dreadful catastrophe was caused by a collision with the barque Hesper, from Charleston for Antwerp.

THE LATEST.

The Greek insurgents have been defeated.

Russia has imposed a heavy tax on all classes.

The Russians were making tremendous preparations for the attack on Silistria about the 1st of May.

BERLIN, Tuesday.—The ratification of the Austrian and Prussian treaty was exchanged to-day.

From Turks Island.

NEW YORK, May 14.—Late advices from Turks Island say that there is no salt at any of the Islands except Turks, in consequence of the heavy rains. At Grand Turk it was selling at 18c. per bushel.

Arrival of the Steamer Washington—Five Hundred Souls Rescued from a Sinking Ship.

NEW YORK, May 14.—The steamer Washington reached quarantine last night, and arrived up at noon, She brings 240 passengers and a full cargo.

The Washington also brings passengers and crew, about five hundred souls, taken from the ship Winchester, bound from Liverpool to Boston. She was wrecked in the frightful gale of the 13th of April, and had been twenty days in a crippled condition, kept from sinking by constant labor at the pumps.—The Washington fell in with her on the 2d inst., and notwithstanding the prevalence of a heavy gale, succeeded in rescuing all the passengers and crew.

The Winchester went down in thirty minutes after the last of the crew left her. She belonged to Boston, and had a valuable cargo. She sailed from Liverpool on the 16th of April.

SECOND DESPATCH.

The ship Winchester had 750 on board. 300 were taken off by the ships Mary and Caroline, and Paragon, and the brigs Ann Edward and Robert Bruice, all bound to Quebec, and the remainder by the steamer Washington.

Late and Important from Havana.

CHARLESTON, (S. C.,) May 13.—Advices have been received from Havana to the 8th instant, to the effect that the Captain-General, Pezuela, has been advised from Spain that his conduct has been approved by the home government. The reported contract with England by Spain, by which the latter was to emancipate her slaves is denied.

It is also stated that a decree has been issued allowing the marriage of blacks and whites.

A FINE OLD IRISH GENTLEMAN.—The Dublin Freeman says: "Owen Duffy, of Monaghan county, is 122 years old. When 116 he lost his second wife, and subsequently married a third, by whom he had a son and daughter. His youngest son is two years old, his eldest ninety. He still retains in much vigor his mental and corporeal faculties, and frequently walks to the county town, a distance of eight miles."

From the Washington Union.

The Record.

The following summary of the motions made in the House, by which the majority of the House of Representative has been prevented from reaching the Nebraska bill by the minority, will be read by the country with deep interest. Two facts have thus far appeared in prominent colors, to which we desire to direct public attention. In the first place, the minority, after eighty-four speeches had been made on the subject, declared that the attempt to close the debate was intended to stifle debate! Next, in the face of the proposal of the majority to give them a week longer to discuss the bill, the minority refused to accept, and are now engaged in the expensive pastime *of preventing the very freedom of debate for which they have been vociferating so loudly!* To all these movements the majority oppose a firm, decided, yet moderate and conciliatory deportment. This spectacle will command the admiration of the whole country. It is the precursor of a coming victory, and it will leave the adversaries of the bill in that worst of all positions—the position of having failed to accomplish a discreditable result by revolutionary and unprecedented means:

Mr. Edgerton (in the minority) moved to call the House.

Mr. Cambell (minority) moved that he be excused from voting; which was negatived—yeas 85, nays 102.

Mr. E. B. Washburne (minority) moved to reconsider the vote by which the House refused to excuse Mr. Campbell from voting on Mr. Edgerton's motion to call the House.

Mr. Wentworth (minority) moved to lay the motion to reconsider on the table; and upon this the vote was—yeas 109, nays 62.

Mr Sage (minority) then moved to be excused from voting on the motion to call the House: negatived—yeas 59, nays 93.

Mr. Campbell (minority) moved to reconsider the vote refusing to excuse Mr. Sage: negatived—yeas 29, nays 124.

Mr. Andrew Stewart, (minority,) at 2.45 p. m., moved an adjournment; and upon this the vote was—yeas 69, nays 109.

Mr. Drum (minority) then moved that when the House adjourn, it adjourn until Saturday next: decided in the negative—yeas 49, nays 121.

Mr. Sage, (minority) then moved, at 3.20, p.m., that the House adjourn: negatived—yeas 60, nays 88.

The vote was then taken on Mr. Edgerton's motion, previously made, to call the House, and negatived—yeas 45, nays 80.

Mr. Goodrich (minority) then moved, at 3.53, p. m., to adjourn: disagreed to—yeas 40, nays 66.

Mr. Richardson (majority)—there being no quorum present—moved a call of the House.

Upon this, Mr. Sage, (minority) moved an adjournment; disagred to—yeas 47, nays 67.

Mr. Richardson's motion for a call of the House was then agreed to—yeas 75, nays 44.

Mr. Israel Washburn (minority) then moved an adjournment; which was negatived—yeas 52, nays 84.

The roll was then called, the doors closed, and absentees reported.

Mr. Drum, (minority) moved to dispense with further proceedings under the call; disagreed to—yeas 26, nays 131.

Mr. Crocker (minority) then moved an adjournment: negatived—yeas 64, nays 86.

Mr. Walley (minority) moved to excuse Mr. Appleton for absence, and demanded the yeas and nays on the motion: yeas 141, nays 2.

Mr. Hughs (minority) moved to adjourn: yeas 64 nays 80.

Mr. Sage (minority) moved that when the House adjourn, it adjourn until Monday: yeas 48, nays 111.

Mr. Sage (minority) then moved an adjournment: yeas 59, nays 86.

Mr. Goodrich (minority) moved a call of the House; and upon this Mr. Maurice (minority) asked to be excused from voting: ruled out by the Speaker.

Mr. Campbell (minority) appealed; and Mr. Wheeler moved to lay the appeal on the table.

Mr. Flagler (minority) moved to adjourn: yeas 68, nays 90.

Mr. Israel Washburn (minority) moved that when the House adjourn, it adjourn to Saturday: yeas 47, nays 104.

Mr. Walley (minority) moved to adjourn: yeas 61 nays 81.

Upon Mr. Wheeler's motion to lay the appeal upon the table—yeas 104, nays 51.

Mr. Maurice (minority) moved that the last vote taken be reconsidered.

The Speaker decided the said motion to be out of order.

Mr. Campbell, minority, appealed.

Mr. Hamilton, minority, moved to lay the apbeal on the table: laid upon the table—yeas 95, nays 43.

Mr. Matteson, minority, moved to adjourn: decided in the negative—yeas 72, nays 83.

Mr. Sage, minority, moved that when the House adjourn, it adjourn until Monday: decided in the negative.

Mr. Meacham (minority) moved that he be excused from voting on Mr. Goodrich's motion for a call of the House.

The Speaker decided that the motion was not in order.

Mr. Sage (minority) appealed from the decision of the Chair.

Mr. Richardson (majority) moved to lay the appeal upon the table; decided in the affirmative—yeas 100, nays 34.

Mr. Dean (minority) moved to adjourn: decided in the negative—yeas 65, nays 78

Mr. Morgan (minority) moved that when the House adjourn, it adjourn until Monday.

Mr. Campbell (minority) moved that he be excused from voting thereon.

The Speaker decided the motion out of order.

Mr. Campbell (minority) appealed from the decision.

Mr. Ingersoll (majority) moved to lay the appeal on the table.

Mr. Hughes (minority) moved that the House adjourn, decided in the negative—yeas 71, nays 86.

The motion of Mr. Ingersoll, to lay the appeal on the table was then put and decided in the affirmative—yeas 108, nays 33.

Mr. Fenton (minority) moved to reconsider the vote on laying the appeal on the table.

Mr. Orr moved that the motion to reconsider be laid upon the table.

The question was then put upon the motion of Mr. Morgan to adjourn until Monday: decided in the negative—yeas 55, nays 92.

Mr. Benson (minority) moved to adjourn: decided in the negative—yeas 65, nays 77.

The question on the motion of Mr Orr, to lay the motion to reconsider upon the table, was then put, decided in the affirmative—yeas 102, nays 34.

Mr. Edmands (minority) moved that the House adjourn: decided in the negative—yeas 65, nays 78.

The question on the motion of Mr. Goodrich, for a call of the House was put: decided in the negative—yeas 57, nays 79.

Mr. Banks (minority) moved to lay the resolution of Mr. Richardson, as modified, on the table.

Mr. I. Washburn (minority) moved that he be excused from voting thereon.

Mr. Wheeler (minority) moved that the House adjourn: decided in the negative—yeas 65, nays 83.

Mr. Caskie moved a call of the House.

Mr. Wheeler (minority) moved that the House adjourn: decided in the negative—yeas 64, nays 80.

Mr. Caskie withdrew his motion, and Mr. Andrew Stuart (minority) renewed the same: the yeas and nays ordered thereon.

Mr. Goodrich (minority) moved that the House adjourn: decided in the negative—yeas 58, nays 74.

Mr. Cullom (minority) moved that when the House adjourn, it adjourn till Monday: decided in the negative—yeas 51, nays 80.

Mr. Peck (minority) moved that the House adjourn: deeided in the negative—yeas 65, nays 78.

Mr. Wheeler (minority) moved that the House adjourn until Monday: decided in the negative—yeas 50, nays 86

Mr. Israel Washburn (minority) moved that the House adjourn: decided in the negative—yeas 57, nays 74.

The question was then put, on the motion of Mr. Andrew Stuart, (minority,) for a call of the House: decided in the negative—yeas 55, nays 74

Mr. Meacham (minority) moved that when the House adjourn, it adjourn till Saturday next: decided in the negative—yeas 55, nays 79.

Mr. Benson (minority) moved that the House adjourn: decided in the negative—yeas 61, nays 72.

The question recurred upon the motion of Mr. Andrew Stuart.

Mr. Sage (minority) moved that the House adjourn: decided in the negative—yeas 58, nays 72.

The question recurred on the motion of Mr. Andrew Stewart (minority) for a call of the House: decided in the affirmative—yeas 99, nays 21.

The roll called, and doors closed.

Mr. Campbell moved that further proceedings in the call be dispensed with: decided in the negative—yeas 39, nays 76.

Mr. Drum (minority) moved that Mr. Appleton be excused: decided in the affirmative—yeas 107, nays 0.

Mr. Breckinridge moved that the absent members be sent for, and taken into custody.

Mr. Drum (minority) moved that further proceedings in the call be dispensed with.

Mr Grow (minority) moved, at 7 o'clock and 55 minutes a. m., that the House adjourn—yeas 57, nays 77.

The question then recurred on the motion of Mr. Drum—yeas 44, nays 77.

The question then recurred on the motion of Mr. Breckinridge; pending which,

Mr. Chamberlain (minority) moved that the list of absentees be called, to afford opportunity for offering excuses.

The question was then put on the motion of Mr. Chamberlain—yeas 43, nays 53.

Mr. Farley (minority) moved, at 8 o'clock and 30 minutes p. m., that the House adjourn—yeas 46, nays 69.

Mr. Wheeler (minority) moved, at 9 o'clock and 7 minutes p. m., that the House adjourn—yeas 43, nays 63.

The question then recurred on the motion of Mr. Israel Washburn, to be excused from voting on the motion of Mr. Banks to lay upon the table the resolution submitted by Mr. Richardson.

Mr. Hughes (minority) at 9 o'clock and 37 minutes a. m., moved that the House adjourn—yeas 50-nays 82.

Mr. Thomas D. Eliot (minority) moved a call of the House—yeas 35, nays 74.

Mr. Peck, (minority,) at 10 o'clock and 35 minutes p. m., moved that the House adjourn—yeas 45, nays 72.

Mr. Mace (minority) moved a call of the House—yeas 43, nays 76.

M. Edmands (minority) moved, at 11 o'clock and 8 minutes a. m., that the House adjourn—yeas 49, nays 81.

The Ward Case.

The New York Courier makes the following remarks in considering the conduct of the lawyers engaged in the defence of the Ward case:

Blackstone, if we mistake not, has something to say of the chivalric spirit of the profession. There is such a spirit recognised in all the American law courts with which we are acquainted. It is a spirit which will not tolerate sophistry in argument, misquoting of cases, making of evidences, brow-beating of simple witnesses—and which treats with disfavor every act by which truth is perverted or justice defeated. It is a spirit which impels all right-minded lawyers "to use," in the words of an old writer, "the power of their tongue and wit to shame impudence, to protect innocence, to crush oppressors, to succor the afflicted, to advance justice and equity, and to help them to right that suffer wrong." It is not a spirit which urges lawyers to volunteer to screen guilt. There is an elementary law-book of some repute in this baliwick, entitled *A Course of Legal Study*, by David Hoffman. It has something to say of the professional duties of legal men; and as legal authority is far better than editorial authority in a case of this nature, we quote as follows, doubting not that if it is applicable to retain lawyers it is doubly so to volunteer advocates:

"When employed to defend those charged with crimes of the deepest dye, and the evidence against them, whether legal or moral, be such as to leave no just doubt of their guilt, I shall not hold myself privileged, much less obliged, to use my endeavors to arrest or to impede the course of justice by special resorts to ingenuity—to the artifices of eloquence—to appeals to the morbid and fleeting sympathies of weak juries, or of temporizing courts, to my own personal weight of character—nor finally, to any of the overweening influences I may possess, from popular manners, eminent talents, exalted learning, &c. Persons of atrocious character who have violated the laws of God and man are entitled to no such special exertions from any member of our pure and honorable profession; and indeed to no intervention beyond securing to them a fair and dispassionate investigation of the *facts* of their cause, and the due application of the law; all that goes beyond this, either in manner or substance, is unprofessional, and proceeds either from a mistaken view of the relation of cliant and counsel, or from some unworthy and selfish motive, which sets a higher value on professional display and success, than on truth and justice and the substantial interests of the community. Such an inordinate ambition I shall ever regard as a most dangerous perversion of talents, and a shameful abuse of an exalted station. The parricide, the gratuitous murderer, or other perpetrators of like revolting crimes has surely no such claim on the commanding talents of a profession whose object and pride should the suppression of all vice by the vindication and enforcement of the laws. Those, therefore, who, wrest their proud knowledge from its legitimate purposes, to pollute the streams of justice, and to screen such foul offenders from merited penalties, should be regarded by all—and certainly shall by me—as ministers at a holy altar, full of high pretension, and apparent sanctity, but inwardly base, unworthy, and hypocritical; dangerous in the precise ratio of their commanding talents and exalted learning."

The United States and Cuba.

Here is a brief synopsis of such outrages as this government has suffered from the authorities of Cuba within the last four years:

"On the 22d of January, 1850, Charles Peter V. Esnard, an American citizen was arrested by the Cuban authorities, and incarcerated in the prison of Havana; no charge having ever been advanced against him. In May of the same year, two American vessels, the Georgiana and the Susan Loud, were captured at Contoy by the Spanish General of Marines and brought as prizes into the port of Havana; their crews were imprisoned. On the 25th March, 1851, John Salinero, an American citizen, was arrested by the Spanish authorities, no accusation being made against him. On the 16th August, 1851, the United States steamer Falcon were fired into and boarded by a Spanish man-of-war without any excuse or pretext. On the 16th February, 1852, the American schooner Larmartine was fired into by a Spanish vessel, also without assignable motive or pretext. On 3d October, 1852, the Crescent City was driven from Havana, and prohibited from landing her mails on the childish and frivolous pretext that the purser spoke and wrote ill of the Cuban authorities on his visits to New York. In the March following, the Ohio was detained three days at

From the Standard.

Gen. Dockery in Columbus.

WHITEVILLE, N. C., April 6, 1854.

Mr. EDITOR:—I write to keep you advised of the progress of Whiggery and Dockery in Columbus.

On the 3d of May, being the day appointed by the General to address the citizens of this county, a small audience, "fit, though few," assembled in the Court Room to hear the redoutable champion, and were favored with one of his peculiar displays of windy talk and noisy demonstrations.

He commenced his harangne by complaining of "local politicians," and Mr. Bragg's "strikers," whom he had the pleasure of occasionally meeting on his electioneering tour, I imagine; and one would suppose, from the deep *moan* which he set up, that he had received rather rough usage at the hands of some of these *strikers*, as he was pleased to term them, and that in some of the rubs he had accidentally been *hurt*, and was still suffering, and expecting to suffer, under the same and similar stings.

He said that he was in favor of Free Suffrage, and of calling a Convention for the purpose of getting it—that he was for the Conventional mode, because it was the cheapest and most expeditious, and that if a Convention were called, the old, and wise, and experienced men of the State would be brought out and elected to discharge the high and responsible duty of amending and altering the Constitution.—That he was opposed to the Legislative mode of getting Free Suffrage, because it was anti-republican, and because the Legislatures were composed of trading, trafficking "*politicians*," *demagogues*," and "mere boys," who were fond of *spreeing*, so as to unfit themselves for business—that they had no care nor concern for the welfare of the State and would neglect the interests of their constituency at home—that they were not fit to make laws under the Constitution, much less to alter or amend it, and that "the Democratic party, as a party," was responsible for the defeat of Free Suffrage at the last session of the Legislature.

He next took up the Land *hobby*, and said he was in favor of Distribution, and wanted North Carolina to have her share of the public lands, or their proceeds—that there were thousands and millions of acres belonging to her; that he wanted them to checker North Carolina with railroads, &c. He then went through the regular routine of misrepresentations and deceptive illustrations concerning the squandering of the public lands, and the railroads built in the Western or new States by donations of public lands made by Congress, usually resorted to by Whig leaders. No one would imagine, from what the General said, that the alternate section system of disposing of the public lands, by which the general government loses nothing, had ever been adopted. And after a very labored effort to defend and sustain his untenable positions, with the stale and shallow arguments usually set forth, he concluded by saying that he had finally convinced himself that *he*, the old General, ought to be elected Governor of North Carolina.

But it seems he could not have things entirely his own way. One of those resolute persecutors, for whom he exhibits so little partiality, and whom he calls *strikers*, was again at hand to harass and bedevil him. For upon the conclusion of the General's windy talk, our young and talented townsman, F. George, Esq., after a modest and pleasing introductory, in which he regreited the inability of Mr. Bragg to be present and answer for himself, made a most effectual *expose* of the sophistry of his "illustrious predecessor," and the hollow professions of Whiggery in general. He followed his opponent through all his tortuous windings, pointed to his glaring inconsistencies, and so completely demolished him on all the issues made, that the General would not reply to his arguments. In his reply, Mr. George examined the reasons assigned by the General for his being in favor of the Conventional mode of altering or amending the Constitution, and showed conclusively that the proposition to call a Convention to alter that instrument had already cost the State as much as Free Suffrage—that it had been made in every Legislature in which Free Suffrage had been proposed by Legislative enactment, and had signally failed as often as made, and then demanded where was the cheapness, the expedition, or even the hope of obtaining Free Suffrage by Convention? He further asked the General if he had not voted for the anti-republican mode of altering the Constitution by Legislative enactment in the Covention of 1835? The General replied he had not. Whereupon Mr. George put the question to him, Did he, or did he not, vote for the Constitution as amended by that Convention, with this anti-republican mode, as he called it in it? The General admitted that he did. Mr. George then showed the inconvenience of the Conventional mode—that when we submit to a Convention, we should be compelled, in order to get such amendments as we desired, to take others that we were opposed to and did not desire—that we could not get the "strawberries and cream, without a dose of arsenic with them;" bnt the General being a man of great "firmness of purpose and strength of intellect," shut his eyes, and in 1835 swallowed poison and all. He then completely exposed the *game* attempted by the whigs in order to *shirk* the responsibility of defeating Free Suffrage in the last Legislature, and if possible to throw it on the democrats. He showed that while every democrat in the House of Commons voted for the Free Suffrage bill, *twenty-five whigs!* were against it—that while every democrat in the Senate, except speaker Edwards. (27,) sustained it, twenty two whig Senators voted in favor of every movement that tended to defeat the bill, until it came up on its merits, when six of them voted for the bill, not, as some of them said, because they were in favor of it, but because they knew the Speaker was opposed to it, and wanted to make a tie, so as to get him (the Speaker,) to kill it—thus showing that, while every democrat in the Legislature, but Edwards, favored the bill, forty-seven whigs opposed it. And yet, in the face of all these facts, the General charged the democratic party with the defeat of the bill—a piece of obstinate injustice in admirable keeping with his known character for "firmness of purpose." Notwithstanding the General charged that the Legislature was composed of *mere boys*, trading politicians, and demagogues, the whig party, in the midst of its collected wisdom, called upon this Legislature of *boys, politicians, and demagogues* to restrict this Convention of "potent, grave, and reverend seigniors," and say to them, "thus far shalt thou go, and no farther."

He demonstrated clearly that, if the lands belonged to the States in their united, federal character, then the general government, as the agent of the States, had no authority to distribute among them, for their individual, separate use, a fund derived from property held in their united, federal character, without a special power for that purpose; which power, he clearly showed, was found neither in the deeds of cession nor in the Constitution. For the deed of cession from Virginia, under the articles of confederation, expressly declares the proceeds arising from the lands to be a common fund; and that common fund shall be applied to the use and benefit of the United States in their federal character, according to their usual respective proportion in the general charge and expenditure.

He followed out his argument at considerable length, and with a variety of illustrations; so that, whatever else may be thought about the distribution of the public lands, but few who heard him could doubt its being unconstitutional.

In short, (for I see I have become much more lengthy than I intended,) our young champion administered a most effectual antidote to the noxious heresies propagated by the whig candidate. The latter, I hope, will find at every point where it is not possible for Mr. Bragg to meet him in person, his doctrine submitted to an analysis equally searching and destructive.

In conclusion, I think such thunder as the General expended here on the 3d, will work no change in the steadfast democracy of old Columbus.

Yours, &c., A SPECTATOR.

A jury in the Superior Court in New York on Monday returned a virdict $3,600 against the Hudson River Rail Road Company for causing the death of a gentleman named BUTTON, in November 1853. This is an exemplary verdict, as the miserable and unsustained defence was that the deceased was drunk at the time the calamity occurred, and that he was therefore accessory to his own death. This calumny on the dead, uttered in the presence of his afflicted widow and orphans, was properly repudiated by the Judge and jury, and the rail road company was amerced in the sum of $3,500.

DOG STORY.—The muzzle of a fine Newfoundland dog dropped off in Kilby street, when he stopped and fixed it on again, and held it on by opening his jaws. It is barely possible that he has some idea of the danger which impends over his species, and thinks, half-reasoning brute, that the muzzle protects him from the poison of the policemen.—*Boston Post.*

From the Petersburg Express.

Horrible Murder.

Cold-Blooded Assassination of a Step-Father—The Murderer in Prison—High Excitement of the Community.

We give below an extract of a letter from a friend on the Eastern Shore, detailing one of the most savage and blood-thirsty assassinations, it has ever been our lot to record. The parties are respectable, and in good circumstances, and it will be seen that the horrid deed had been contemplated for a very long rime:

ACCOMAC C. H., Va., May 11.

Our community has again been thrown into a state of intense excitement by one of the most horrible murders that has ever come to my knowledge. A young man (a minor) named James Ames, on Saturday last got into a difficulty with Mr. George East, his step-father, and seized a gun to shoot him, when his mother, Mrs. East, induced him to put it down. He thereupon drew out a huge butcher's knife sharpened like a razor, which it seems he had been carrying for *eighteen months past*, and gave chase to East, who had started to run. Overtaking East he stabbed him repeatedly behind, till he fell, when the assassin got upon and literally cut him to pieces—ripping out the bowels from his breast down—cutting him in the breast, laying open his heart an inch or two, and stabbing and gashing him in a number of places. And to cap the climax, after the blood-thirsty monster had left him, fearing, as he says, that he was not dead, he returned, propped up the body against the fence, and cut the throat from year to ear, the wound extending entirely through the windpipe, and disjointing the neck. He then returned to town and delivered himself up, saying he had been intending to do it for a long time; and if East was not then dead, he would go back and finish him. He alleges bad treatment of his mother as the reason; but it is thought to have been on account of property belonging to his mother, and which by the marriage vested in East.

Public feeling against him is excited to such a pitch, that it is almost impossible to prevent their forcible entry of his prison and putting him to death in the most summary manner. That he will meet the murderer's doom is certain, but though a fair trial by the laws of his country. J.

INTERESTING NEWS FROM HAVANA.—A letter from Havana, in the New Orleans Picayune, states that there were sent to the United States, by the Isabel of the 22d ult., a colonel of engineers, late an officer under the Military Secretary, and several officers of the army, for the purpose of watching the movements of the government at Washington, and of the fillibusters of the South. They have double passports, as civilians and as military officers. The same writer adds:

A complete panic exists here. The foreign merchants are sending their families away; most of them, being Europeans, go to England and France, fearing some great impending evil. Four black regiments are being formed, and the interest of money has doubled and even trebled within thirty days.—The government, in order to alleviate in some measure the distress, has created a State bank of discount, with $800,000 capital; but distrust is extending on every hand under the proximate social ruin that menaces us. The number of Creoles who have gone and are preparing to go on apparent tours of pleasure to the United States and to Europe, was never a tithe of what it now is.

What adds to the panic is the menacing aspect of affairs with the United States on account of the Black Warrior affair, and the knowledge of the fact that the Captain General has a royal decree (written by Archbishop Claret, of St. Jago, and approved by the Supreme court,) authorising him to declare the immediate abolition of slavery on the declaration of war by the United States, and even on the issuing of letters of marque by it against Spain, if he should deem it proper to do so.

The Spanish government officially and indignantly denies the whole story of the intended "Africanization of Cuba" as a thing determined upon by England, France and Spain. The Captain-General of Cuba refers to the allegation in the following emphatic language:

"The report is an invention, false in every point, offensive to our honor and flag, diametrically opposed to the sentiments of our Queen, and I now repel it in her name as an attempt against the prosperity of this Island, which can neither now nor hereafter be consummated while there remains in the Spanish breast the holy feelings of justice and respect for the acquired rights of legitimate property."

A DANGEROUS PET.—Mrs. Swisshelm, the editress of the Pittsburgh Visitor, in some comments upon an article descriptive of the American cougar, which recently appeared in Chambers' Edinburgh Journal, gives an interesting account of her own personal experience in the panther line. She says that eleven years ago her husband bought in Arkansas a young panther, six months old, which had been caught while a kitten in the woods. He was brought home, and remained there four years, until the time of his death. Tom (that was his name) was about nine feet in length, of a grey color on his back and sides, and nearly white on the belly and throat. His back generally was perfectly straight, his form symmetrical, and his movements lithe and graceful. In the twilight of evening the animal was accustomed to pace back and forth to the full extent of his limits, ever and annon uttering a short, piercing shriek, which made the valley reverberate, for half a mile or more in every direction. Mrs. Swisshelm says these sounds were the shrillest, and at the same time the most mournful, she ever heard. They might perhaps be likened to the scream of a woman in an agony of terror.

The natural ferocity of the panther was at length so far subdued, that his fair misstress sometimes ventured to stroke his head and feel his paw, when he was in a good humor. On one occasion, indeed, when he had broken his chain, and all the men in the house, with the exception of Mr. Swisshelm, had fled to the barn for safety, she seized him by the collar as he took refuge in the dining room, and held him until her husband took effectual measures to secure him. At length, however, Mrs. Swissbelm was thrown from a carriage and so severely injured that she was confined to her bed several weeks. She says:

"When we appeared on crutches we inadvertently went quite near him, and were warned by a low growl that he was regarding us as his prey. We turned and found him crouched within five or six feet of us, ready to spring, his eyes green and blazing, and the tip of his tail moving from side to side. We kept our eyes fastened on his; there was no one within call, and we tried to make him remember us by talking to and naming him.

"Tom, poor Tom!" but Tom's eye lost none of its fire, and the tail kept up its regular motion.

Then we tried to intimidate him, as we had often done before, by assuming a voice of command. "Tom, Tom! Down Tom," but Tom kept his hostile attitude, and we—in doubt as to whether his chain was long enough to reach us, or strong enough to resist the spring we saw he intended making—kept our place and tried to stare him out of countenance.

After what appeared to us a long time, trusting to the power of the eye to keep him still, we set our crutches, and still speaking to him, threw ourself backward a step. The instant we moved he sprang, but the chain held him, and being too short, he rebounded against a post about eighteen inches rrom us."

Her pet Tom never showed the same desire to attack a man that he did to attack a woman or child. When a child was in sight he would pace back and forth, loll out his tongue, and sometimes scream with rage, that he could not get at it. He never purred, except when caressed, and in an extra good humor. When in fear, he humped his back, bristled his hair, and spit like a cat. He was in all respects "a large, grey cat, looking on all animals as rats, mice, and birds. Men to him were large rats, whom he thought best to let alone."

An Ohio editor, having been reproved as wanting in reverence to the clergy, on account of some strictures he made upon the anti-Nebraska petition of the three thousand preachers, replies by the following anecdote:

"A minister was once riding through a section of the State of South Carolina, where customs forbade inn-keepers to take pay from the clergy who staid with them. The minister in question took supper without 'grace,' drank wine, retired to rest without prayer, and ate his breakfast without prayer or 'grace,' and was about taking his departure, when 'mine host' presented his bill

'Ah, sir,' said he, 'I am a clergyman.' 'That may be,' responded Boniface, 'but you came here, smoked like a sinner, slept like a sinner, and ate and drank like a sinner, *and now, sir, you shall pay like a sinner.*'

The moral of the story will at once suggest itself. We yield to none in respect and reverence for the faithful minister of the gospel, in his proper sphere. His is an exalted mission, and worthy of all reverence. But it is a mission of *peace*, not of strife and contention."

POETRY IN CALIFORNIA.—A correspondent of the Nevada Democrat sends a patriotic poetical production to that paper, of which the following is a stanza:

Keep your eye ever fixed on the American Eagle,
Whom we as the proud bird of our destiny hail;
For that wise fowl you can never inveigle
By depositing salt on his venerable tail.

☞ We are authorized, by B. M. BARRY, Esq., of Onslow county, to give notice that he is a candidate for a seat in the House of Commons of the next General Assembly of this State. [May 18, '54—37-taug

☞ We are requested to give notice that Mr J. B. FRAZEL is a candidate for the Sheriffalty in Onslow county, at the ensuing election in August next. [May 18—37-taug

THE CONVENTION OF THE 25th OF MAY.

DELEGATES, to the Convention to be held in Wilmington, on the 25th day of May, on the subject of improving the Bar at the mouth of the Cape Fear River, will pass free, going and returning on the Wilmington & Raleigh, the Raleigh & Gaston, and Wilmington & Manchester, Railroads; and also on the steamer Fanny Lutterloh, running on the Cape Fear River between Wilmington and Fayetteville, on presenting the certificates of their appointments as Delegates.

The thanks of the Committee of arrangements are tendered to the Companies above named for their courtesy and liberality on this occasion dlw-wlt

NO WONDER HE WAS THANKFUL—READ AND JUDGE FOR YOURSELVES.

ROCHESTER, October 19, 1852.

☞ GENTLEMEN—Having experienced the beneficial effects of Dr. M'Lanes Celebrated Liver Pills, I take great pleasure in recommending them to the public. I feel warrented in saying, that they are a certain cure for liver complaints and all billious diseases, no matter how difficult or long standing. I myself was afflicted with this dreadful disease for over two years, and oh! how thankful I am that I heard of these Pills. I purchased of one of your agents three boxes, and before I had finished the third box, was completely cured. I verily believe, but for Dr. M'Lane's Liver Pills, I should have now been in my grave; but as it is, I am now enjoying the best of health, and stand a living witness of the efficiency of Dr. M'Lane's Liver Pills. Besides recovering my health, I consider that I have saved in pocket some wo or three hundred dollars physician's feels.

This testimony I give you with the greatest pleasure, and hope it may do something towards making these invaluable Pills known to all who are suffering with liver complaint.

WILLIAM HISS, Traveler in Western New York.

P. S. DR. M'Lane's Celebrated Liver Pills, also his great American Vermifuge or Worm Destroyer, can now be had at all respectable Drug Stores in this city.

☞ Purchasers will please be careful to ask for, and take none but Dr. M'Lanes Liver Pills. There are other Pills, purporting to be Liver Pills, now before the public.

For Sale by WM. H. LIPPITT, Wilmington, N. C.

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS. Extraordinary Cure of Palpitation of the Heart.—Professor Holloway, of 244, Strand, New York, had the pleasure of receiving from Mr. John Baker, of State-street, Boston, a letter, dated March 17th, 1854, which is subjoined verbatim—"Dear Doctor,—Your Pills are entirely good; a few years ago I was under the treatment of Dr.——, of this city, I suffered with palpitation of the heart to so great an extent, that I was frequently obliged to abstain from any kind of exercise, mental or bodily, for weeks together. A short time since, I was siezed with violent sickness and spitting of blood; I, of course, went to my old friend, but finding him out, I went into the stores of Redding & Co., of this City, for a newspaper, and accidently saw several boxes of your Pills there; I purchased one, took a few doses, and the result was very favorable; by persevering with them, I am entirely cured, and have to thank you for now enjoying good health. J. BAKER.

Sold at the Establishment of Professor Holloway, 244, Strand, (near Temple Bar, London,) and by all respectable Druggists and Dealers in Medicines throughout the British Empire, and of those of the United States, in Boxes at 37½c., 87c., $1 50 each. Wholesale by the principal Drug houses of the Union; by Messrs. A. B. & D. Sands, New York; A. O. BRADLEY, Wilmington, N. C.

☞ There is a considerable saving by taking the largest sizes.

N. B. Directions for the guidance of patients in every disorder are affixed to each box.

BALDNESS CURED!—EMERSON AMERICAN HAIR RESTORATIVE. For Restoring the Hair on Heads HOPELESSLY BALD and to prevent the Hair from falling, is winning golden opinions of persons who are using it. This is a new article, recently introduced, is a sure thing for Baldness, and will stand the test of a discerning public. The Proprietors have such confidence in it that they authorize their Agents to take Bald cases on GUARRANTEE. Price to be agreed upon between the parties.

Sold by Wm. H. LIPPITT, Wholesale Agent for Wilmington and surroundiug country. 5mlm

A **Strong Appeal**—Good Tidings.—Cure of Nervous Debility, Lungs, &c. Onward march of Hampton's Vegetable Tincture!

BALTIMORE, March 24, 1854.

MESSRS MORTIMER & MOWBRAY—Gentlemen:—I wish to inform you of the benefit I have derived from the use of Dr. Hampton's Vegetable Tincture

From my earliest recollections, I scarcely ever enjoyed a day's health. For a number of years I was under the treatment of the most skilful physicians of this city. My disease was pronounced by them Liver Complaint and Dispepsia, with an affection of the nerves and lungs. I derived very little if any benefit from their treatment. I also tried various remedies, and highly recommended, to no good effect. My health continued to fail until last September, when my mind became seriously affected; my memory failed; great weakness, fainting fits, and could not eat without great pain, until life became a burthen. I was entirely useless to my family. Just at this time a friend procured for me a bottle of this valuable Tincture. It had a most powerful effect upon me, in the restoration of my health; and now after taking three bottles, to my great joy, I can say my health is perfectly restored, appetite good, and I now enjoy better health than I ever have at any previous time during my whole life, all of which I can safely ascribe to the use of this most wonderful medicine. Yours truly,

MARY A. RIGGS, No. 279 S. Paca-st.

☞ Delicate Ladies and Children will please give it a trial.

Space will not permit to name hundreds of others, as Geo. W. Goodrich, Capt. Thomas Canot, Robert Gault, James Smythe, cured of Rheumatism. John Pervail, S. A. Griffin, John Luke. Rev. B. Eskridge, U. S. Navy, and thousands of others cured of Dyspepsia Serofula, Cough, Liver Complaints, Bronchitis, St. Vitus' Dance, &c. We refer to our own citizens. Call on them.

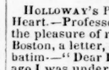
LOST,

DURING the week of last County Court of New Hanover County, an ACCOUNT BOOK, containing the transactions as Guardian to the children of Jacob F. Newkirk, deceased. It is probable it may have been left in the Wilmington and Raleigh Rail Road Cars.

Any person finding the above Book will be suitably rewarded, by leaving it with Messrs. Southerlin & Black, in Wilmington. MARY NEWKIRK, Guardian.

May 18th, 1854 217-1t—37-3t

CARRIAGE MANUFACTORY AT CLINTON N. C.



THE subscribers respectfully inform the citizens of Sampson and adjoining Counties, that they are permanently located in Clinton, and have recently fitted up their establishment for the purpose of making and repairing all kinds of Riding Vehicles. All work will be warranted for twelve months. Their charges will be found moderate. They solicit a share of the custom of the public, and hereby tender their acknowledgements for the liberal patronage heretofore received. M. FRAZIER,
V. RACKLEY,

May 18th, 1854 37-1y

EVERITTSVILLE FEMALE ACADEMY.

J. D. CAMPBELL, A. M., Principal,
Assisted by competent assistants.

THE NEXT SESSION of this School will commence on Monday, the 19th of June, and close on the 17th of November next.

Everittsville is a pleasant village, situated in Wayne county, N. C., immediately on the Wilmington and Weldon Rail Road, 78 miles from the former place. It is probably as healthy a place as can be found in the State. The society is good; and yet there is less to distract the minds of girls from their books than in almost any other village. The moral and religious character of the citezens, and the *entire* freedom from dissipation of every sort, should be an inducement to parents to send their daughters to this place. We endeavor *thoroughly* to instruct those committed to our care, in every branch necessary to a *finished Female Education*.

TERMS PER SESSION.

For English Course.....from $10 to $15
Ancient and Modern Languages, each..... 5
Music, with use of Instrument..... 20
Incidental expenses.....50 cents.

All pupils will be charged from the time of entrance until the close of the Session, except in cases of protracted sickness.

Board, including all necessaries, can be had in the family of the Principal, and elsewhere in the village at from $7 to $8 per month.

For further information, address the Principal, or
J. C. SLOCUMB, Sec. Board of Trustees.

Everittsville, Wayne co., N. C., May 19, 1854 37-2m

BELLS, BELLS, BELLS.

THE Subscribers manufacture and keep on hand a large assortment of Bells suitable for Churches, Academies, Factories, Steamers, Plantations, etc., mounted with their Improved Hangings, the most efficient in use. Their establishment has been in operation Thirty Years, having turned out nearly 10,000 Bells averaging 600 lbs. each; and its patterns and process of manufacture so perfected, together with recent improvements, that its Bells have an unequaled reputation for volume of sound and quality of tone. They have just received—Jan. 1854—the FIRST PREMIUM (A Silver Medal) of the WORLD'S FAIR in New York, over all Bells from this Country or Europe. Having a large assortment of Bells on hand, and being in immediate connection with routes in all directions, either Rail Road, Canal or River, and but 4 hours from New York, we can execute orders with dispatch. Address A. MENEELY'S SONS,

May 19, '54—37-12m West Troy, Albany Co., N. Y.

SITUATION WANTED.—A Gentleman who can give the best references as to character and capability, is desirous of obtaining a situation in a Wholesale Grocery, or as Overseer on a plantation, or to superintend hands in any way. Apply to L. M. Williams; or at THIS OFFICE.

May 10, 1854—209-dlw wtf.

SELLING OFF AT COST:

OUR ENTIRE STOCK OF LIQUORS, consisting of Cognac, Larochelle, Champagne, Hewnesy and other brands BRANDY, Holland and Rose GIN, Glasgow RYE, old Borbourn and Monongahela WHISKEY, N. E. and Old Jamaica RUM, Madeira, Port, Malaga, Muscat and Old Sherry WINE, CHERRY BOUNCE, Apple and Peach BRANDY, PORTER, ALE, &c. By

May 17] TAYLOR & PETTEWAY.

FRESH SUPPLIES—Purchasers of Provisions and Groceries, for family use or the retail trade, will find in our establishment a full supply of such articles as their wants may require. Fresh supplies are constantly obtained to keep the assortment complete. FREEMAN & HOUSTON.

CANDLES.—50 Boxes, Sperm, Adamantine and Tallow, for sale by FREEMAN & HOUSTON.

MARRIED,

In this County, on Tuesday evening, the 2d inst., by Rev. Miles Foy, of Jones county, Mr. WM. W. WAYNE, of Duplin, to Miss HARRIET A., youngest daughter of Jacob and Mary Newkirk.

In Wilmington, N. C., on Thursday afternoon, 10th inst., at the Catholic Church, by Rev. Mr. Murphy, Mr. BENJ. F. RICHWOOD, of Conwayboro', S. C., to Miss ESTHER M. BOWERS, of the former place.

In Kenansville, Duplin county, on the 1st day of May, by Isaac B. Kelly, Esq., Dr. DAVID GILLESPIE to Miss FEREBY PEARSALL, both of Duplin county.

DIED.

In New Orleans, on the 11th inst., ALFRED MCCARTY, infant son of James L. and Caroline E. Cassidey.

At New Orleans, on the 16th April last, of consumption, THOMAS H. COWAN, a native of this town, but for the last eighteen years and upwards, a resident of the South West, in the 42d year of his age.

On the 8th inst., at his residence on Black River, in New Hanover county, Mr. WM. C. HENRY, in the 64th year of his age. The deceased was a man of great industry and energy; strictly just and honest in all his dealings with man, and very courteous and obliging in his manners. In his death, his family, the church, and society in general, have sustained a great loss. His affliction which, was protracted and painful, he endured with great patience and resignation, and when he died the valley and shadow of death was stripped of its terrors His descent to the grave was smooth and joyful, through the merits of his ever blessed Saviour, on whom he relied.

As a child falleth asleep in its mother's arms, so he fell asleep in Jesus.

The memory of the just shall be blessed.—[Com.

Marine Intelligence.

PORT OF WILMINGTON, NORTH-CAROLINA

ARRIVED.

May 15—schr H E Weston, Maloy, from Philadelphia, to George Harriss, with mdze.

May 16.—Steamer Douglass, Williams, from Fayetteville, to John Banks.

Steamer Fanny Lutterloh, Stedman, from Fayetteville, to E. J. Lutterloh.

steamer Spray, Price, from Smithville, to A. H. VanBokkelen.

17—Schr. Agnes H. Ward, Watts, from Charleston, to Rankin & Martin, with 300 sacks salt.

steamer Rowan, Barber, from Fayetteville, to E. J. Lutterloh

May 17—steamer Henrietta, Allen, from Elizabethtown, to Wessel and Eilers

18—steamer Gov. Graham, Evans, from Fayetteville, to T C & B G Worth.

CLEARED

May 16—steamer Spray, Price, for Smithville, by A H VanBokkelen.

steamer Southerner, Roberts, for Fayetteville, by McRary & Cazaux.

schr Magellan Cloud, Sargeant, for Belfast, Me., by J & D McRae & Co., with lumber, &c.

schr John C Calhoun, Finney, for Boston, by J H Flanner; with 108 bbls rosin, 5,238 bush. rough rice

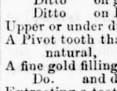
schr Arcturus, Hill, for Saco, Me., by J H Chadbourn & Co.; with 22,030 feet lumber, 48,463 feet timber.

May 17—steamer Fanny Lutterloh, Stedman, for Fayetteville, by E. J. Lutterloh

May 17—steamer Chatham, McRae, for Fayetteville, by T C & B G Worth.

18—steamer Spray, Price, for Smithville, by A H VanBokkelen.

Schr. Charles Mills, Smith, for New York, by DeRosset and Brown: with naval stores, &c.



THOS. B. CARR, M. D. D. D. S.
PRACTICAL DENTIST for the last ten years, charges for
10 or less artificial teeth on fine gold plate,

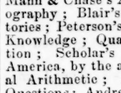
each,	$ 7 00
An entire set of teeth on fine gold plate,	150 00
Ditto on gold, with artificial gums,	150 00
Ditto on Platina plate, with artificial gums,	150 00
Upper or under ditto, each,	75 00
A Pivot tooth that cannot be distinguished from the natural,	5 00
A fine gold filling, *warranted permanent*,	2 00
Do. and destroying the nerve,	$3 to 5 00
Extracting a tooth,	50 cts. to 1 00

Best dentifrices and tooth brushes always on hand. Every operation *warranted* to give entire satisfaction. Teeth inserted immediately after the extraction of the fangs, and remoddeled after the gums have shrunken, without additional charge.

Office on Market-st., 2 doors below the Church.

Wilmington, N. C., April 24th, 1854 195-1m—34-tf

STEAMER SPRAY FOR SMITHVILLE & ORTON.



STEAMER SPRAY, Capt. JOHN B. PRICE, will ply between Wilmington and Smithville, landing at Orton, as follows:

Leave Wilmington, Tuesday, Thursday, Saturday, and Sunday Mornings, at 9 o'clock.

Leave Smithville, Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday Afternoon, at 3 o'clock, and Monday Morning, at 8 o'clock.

☞ Passage One Dollar, Children and Servants half price

FREIGHT at customary rates.

Apply to Captain on board, or to
A. H. VANBOKKELEN,

March 18, 1854—164-tf—29-tf No. 5 South Wharves.

FOR SALE—
25 hhds. Orleans Sugar;
500 lbs. Maple do;
50 bbls. City Mess Pork;
10,000 lbs. N. C. Bacon;
5 hhds. Western Sides;
100 kegs Nails;
5 boxes Loaf Sugars. All of which will be sold low by

May 15th, 1854 WM. M. SHERWOOD & CO.

MORE SCHOOL BOOKS.—A large additional supply of McGuffy's 1st, 2d, 3d and 4th Readers; McGuffy's Spellers; Southern 1st, 2d and 3d Readers; Gould's Cvid; Anthon's Eclogues and Georgics of Virgil; Flint's Surveying; Parley's 1st, 2d and 3d Books of History; Horace Mann & Chase's Arithmetic; Mitchell's Intermediate Geography; Blair's Rhetoric; Mrs. Sewell's Children's Histories; Peterson's Familiar Science; Robbins' Guide to Knowledge; Quackenbos' 1st Lessons in English Composition; Scholar's Companion; Child's First History of America, by the author of Little Dora; Davie's Intellectual Arithmetic; Magnall's Historical and Miscellaneous Questions; Andrews' Latin Lexicon; Ainsworth's do. do.; Leoverett's do. do.; Webster's Elementory Spellers; Town's Spellers; New York Spellers, &c., &c. Received Saturday, May 13th, and for sale at

May 16] S. W. WHITAKER'S.

CONVENTIONS! CONVENTIONS!!—EPISCOPAL AND RIVER CONVENTIONS!—*Our Christma Friends*:—We take the liberty of reminding you that, this week and the next, our town (the flower-garden of the State) will be filled with strangers,—"Be careful how you entertain strangers, as there may be angels among them;" and tho' their object is to promote and advance a sacred cause, and may be prompted by the best of feeling—Lord Byron says, "The best of feeling must have some victual;" (or, as the niggers say, "cold vittle and ting.") And many will come snuffing at the "Flesh Pots of Egypt." Taking in view these snuffers of the "Flesh Pots of Egypt," you should come to RESTON & TOWNSHEND'S and replenish your larders, who have and will continue to receive, during the two weeks carnival, everything nice and fresh, for making Christians as well as Heathen, *inwardly* satisfied with themselves, and all around them. And as for the *Bar* Convention, seeing it is *legal*, we will place no *Bar* to the proceedings—but have received any quantity of Champagnes, Wines, and Liquors for washing away all obstructions to Internal Improvements.

IN STORE AND FOR SALE,
50 Bbls Fayetteville Flour,
25 " City Mess Pork;
25 Boxes Stewart's, Bussing & Co's. Candy, assorted;
25 " Adamantine Candles;
10 " Colgate's No. 1 Soap.

May 17, '54. By W. H. McKOY.

JUST RECEIVED AND FOR SALE,
25 Bbls Rectified Whiskey;
15 " Rye do;
15 " Rose Gin;
10 " American Brandy;
10 " Apple do.

May 17, '54 By W. H. McKOY.

SELECT MUSIC.
*Rainbow Schottische;
Jeannette and Jeanot Polka;
*Home of my Boyhood;
Caroline May;
Home Again;
Grave of Boneparte;
Believe me of all those endearing;
Come rest in this bosom;
Old Folks at Home;
I'd offer thee this band of mine;
Oft in the stilly night;
Jeannette and Jeanot Song;
*Woodman spare that tree;
Meet me by moonlight alone;
Oh carry me back to old Virginy;
Home, Sweet Home;
I'll hang my harp on the willow tree;
The laast link is broken;
Light of other days;
Silver Moon;
Away with melancholy;
*Ketty Tyrrell (just published);
You ask me if I love;
Will you love me then as now;
*Would I were with thee;
*The Lord's Prayer (colored);
*Columbia, the land of the brave;
Sleeping—I dreamed love.

Those marked thus * have handsome Lithographic Titles. Persons for whom any of this Music is ordered, will please call and get it at once, at the New Book Store, by

May 18 J. T. MUNDS.

"BORROWED THUNDER!"

Hear the "Herald" of Yesterday.

"He who can keep the coolest during the blazing summer months is the best philosopher. He who can keep the passions of his nature under moderate rein, when the firmament 'glows with ardent heat,' has learnt one of the useful lessons."

He only forgot to say, go to SCOTT & BALDWIN'S—they have all the essentials for making the "best philosophers." They have Skeleton Vests, Gauze Silk, Cotton, Merino & Lisle Thread Under Shirts and ½ Hose, all qualities. They have Coats perfectly transparent, those spoken of by the "Irish Gentleman," "through which the wind most beautifully blows," and Pants a thread or so less "transparent," besides every thing in our line, calculated to make the most nervous temperament cool as the Northeast corner of VanBokkelen's Ice House. Call and examine.

May 18 '54

1 CASK Very Fine Beef Tongue,
1 " Dried Beef,
Just received pr. Schr. W. H. Smith; for sale by

May 9, 1855. C. DUPRE & CO.

LARD, LARD.—10 kegs superfine N. C. leaf Lard, for sale at TAYLOR & PETTEWAY'S.

WILMINGTON WHOLESALE PRICES CURRENT.

☞ It should be understood that our quotations generally represent the wholesale prices. In filling small orders, higher rates have to be paid.

BEESWAX, ℔ lb.		25 @ 26	NAVAL STORES, ℔ 280 lbs.		
BEEF CATTLE,			Turpentine,		
℔ 100 lbs.	5 00 @	9 50	*Virgin dip.	0 00 @	3 15
BRICKS, ℔ M.	7 25 @	12 00	Yellow dip.	0 00 @	2 60
CANDLES, ℔ lb.			Hard.	0 00 @	1 50
Tallow		17 @ 18	Tar	0 00 @	3 10
Adamantine		25 @ 30	Pitch	0 00 @	1 65
Sperm		35 @ 50	Rosin, No. 1, 2	50 @	0 00
COFFEE, ℔ lb.			do. No. 2, 1	10 @	1 15
Java		15 @ 16	do. No. 3, 1	00 @	1 10
Laguayra		13 @ 14	Sp'ts Turp.,		
Cuba		00 @ 00	℔ gallon	00 @	43
Rio		12½ @ 13½	Varnish, ℔ gal,	20 @	22
St. Domingo		11 @ 12	OILS, ℔ gallon.		
COTTON, ℔ lb.	0 @	0	Sperm	1 15 @	1 65
CORN MEAL,			Linseed, raw	95 @	1 00
℔ bush	90 @ 0	92½	do. boiled	00 @	1 10
DOMESTICS,			Whale	0 00 @	0 00
Sheeting, ℔ yd.	7½ @	8	Rosin	20 @	75
Yarn, ℔ lb.	00 @	17	POTATOES,		
EGGS, ℔ doz.	20 @	22	Sweet, ℔ bush.	00 @	0 00
EMPTY BARRELS, each,			Irish, do	00 @	0 00
Spts. Turp.	2 50 @	2 65	do. ℔ bbl.	0 00 @	0 00
FEATHERS, ℔ lb	50 @	55	PROVISIONS, ℔ lb.		
FISH, ℔ bbl.,			N. C. Bacon,		
Mullets	0 00 @	0 00	Hams	10 @	12½
Mackerel, No. 1	@00	00	Middlings	9 @	9½
do. No. 2	@ 0	00	Shoulders	8½ @	9
do. No. 3	@ 8	00	Hog round	9 @	10
Shad, Ocean,	00 @@	00	Western Bacon,		
Herrings, East	3 75@	4 00	Middlings	8½ @	9
do. N.C. roe,	@ 6	00	Shoulders	7 @	8
do. Smoked,			N. C. Lard	10 @	11
℔ box	40 @	50	West'n do	10 @	11
Dry Cod,			Butter	21 @	27
℔ cwt	3 75 @	4 50	Cheese	10 @	12
FLOUR, ℔ bbl.,			Pork, Mess, ℔		
Canal	9 00 @	11 00	bbl	16 50 @	17 00
Baltimore	0 00 @	0 00	do. Prime	15 00 @	15 50
Fayetteville	7 50 @	7 75	Beef, Mess	13 50

THE WILMINGTON JOURNAL.

WILMINGTON, N. C., MONDAY, MAY 15, 1854.

Authorized Agents for the Journal.

JAMES M. REDMOND, Tarboro', Edgecombe co., N. C.
JOSIAH JOHNSON, Clinton, Sampson county.
JOSEPH R. KEMP, Bladen county.
JAMES H. MEREDITH, Gravelly Hill, Bladen co.
B. BARNES, Black Creek, Wayne county.
LEWIS JONES, Pink Hill P. O., Lenoir county.

☞ This Paper is filed, and may be seen free of charge, at Holloway's Pill and Ointment Establishment, 244, Strand, London, where Advertisements and Subscriptions will be received for this Periodical.

The Discussion in Fayetteville.

We have just received the Fayetteville Carolinian and Observer, containing notices of the discussion which took place in that town, on Wednesday last, between Messrs. Bragg and Dockery, Democratic and Whig candidates for Governor, respectively. The accounts in both papers confirm the impression of the debate and its results, which we had already received through a private source, namely, that the advantage rested plainly and unequivocally with the Democratic candidate; and to this conclusion, any one who knows the strong prejudices which influence the Fayetteville Observer, will be at no loss to come, after reading the following paragraph from its notice of the debate:

"Each party, as is usual in such cases, claims the victory, and perhaps each is, in some particulars, entitled to it. We are free to admit, for instance, that the professional experience of Mr. Bragg as an advocate, gave him an advantage over Gen. Dockery, in the methodical arrangement of his ideas, and in the use of words to embellish them. But we claim for the General, what candid men of all parties must concede, a vigorous, forcible, clear, presentment of his sentiments. And in our opinion, those sentiments are sound and just."

Had there been any sort of room for a showing, the Observer would have claimed a victory. However, we do not feel sufficiently well to go, at present, into an examination of the debate, as reported, farther than to notice one point, which is essential to a proper understanding of Mr. Bragg's position upon Internal improvements, and to the contradiction of an erroneous impression—to use no harsher term—circulated by General Dockery, in his various speeches here and elsewhere. We quote from the Carolinian, which, we presume, is or ought to be acquainted with the position of our candidate:

"Mr. Bragg said his position on the question of internal improvements had been misrepresented by Gen. D., or at least greatly misunderstood. He had been accused by Gen. D. of saying at Edenton that he was opposed to the State's borrowing the money to extend the Central Railroad. What occurred at Edenton was as follows: He had asked Gen. D. if he was in favor of extending the Central Railroad; he replied that he was, and then asked Mr. B. how he stood on the question. Mr. B. replied that he had no right to catechise him because he was not then a candidate, but that nevertheless he would answer him. His position was expressed by the resolution of the Democratic State Convention. He was not in favor of contracting such a debt that the means and resources of the State would not be adequate to paying off the interest. This had been his position at Edenton. Of course it would be absurd to talk about any extension of a system of internal improvement by the State if the money was not to be borrowed for the purpose, for that there was no money in the treasury. He hoped that no one would suppose him so stupid as to have given such an answer as he was alleged to have made. It was impossible, he said, to say at this time precisely what the means and resources of the State would allow, for that question depended to a considerable extent on the success of schemes now in process of construction. If those schemes turned out well, and paid good dividends, then the means of the State would be greatly increased, and he was willing to be as liberal towards schemes of internal improvement as those means and resources would allow. At Edenton Gen. D. had harped upon the tremendous debt which he said the democratic party would saddle the State with; he had exhibited figures to show that the sum of $700,000 would have to be raised by direct taxation annually, for that the democrats were opposed to getting a part of the proceeds from the sales of public lands. Now, however, he had changed his tune, and was trying to make it appear that the candidate of the democratic party was opposed to extending the system of internal improvement."

Cuba.—Filibustering.

We sincerely believe that the time is rapidly approaching in which the much talked of "Cuba question" must receive a solution, and such a solution as will be in accordance with the good sense and sound appreciation of the interests of the whole country which has generally marked the conduct of our government, rather than with the outcry of Northern abolitionists of the Greely and Seward order. That good sense must make apparent to all the dangerous and annoying, not to say ruinous, effects which must flow from the Africanization of Cuba, and its ultimate reduction to a state similar—or, at least, closely approximating—to that in which we find St. Domingo. Were these effects to be confined simply to that Island, perhaps the necessity for action, upon our part, might be less apparent; but to expect that they would or could be so confined, would be deliberately to shut our eyes to the obvious facts and necessities of the case, arising from the proximity of the Island to the great outlet of the slaveholding States of the Union—the mouth of the Mississippi River, as well as to many of the Atlantic ports of the Southern States—the demoralization which it must work among our slave population—its tendencies to excite revolts, and, in case of war, to form a *point de appui* for the organization of servile insurrections, keeping us always subject to that great danger threatened by the British invasion of Louisiana, but hurled back by the gallantry and promptitude of General Jackson and his brave associates at New Orleans. This affair, it seems to us, is rapidly becoming a question of self-preservation as well as of national honor, and in this view suggests and imposes laws and considerations of its own; for, although governments, like men, are and ought to be sovereign within their own dominions or houses, yet that sovereignty can no more justify the production of a state of things threatening to its neighbor's peace and safety than the axiom that every man's house is his castle will justify an individual in making it a receptacle of gunpowder in a crowded neighborhood, or setting fire to it where it must inevitably, or even may probably, communicate that fire to its neighbors.

Under the auspices of Great Britain, Cuba is rapidly tending to the state to which we have alluded—every act of its rulers points that way, and in every such act the evidences of this foreign—British—interference can be visibly detected; to such interference it is also evident that France, under existing circumstances, is also a party. It is the knowledge of this state of things—the certainty of its accomplishment at no distant day, if unchecked, which confers its gravest and most practical character upon this question—which brings it home as a *present* issue which it is dangerous to delay, because such delay may be fatal, and perhaps give to tardy action the same character with that of a man securing the stable door after the horse has escaped. Cuba once Africanized, would be worse than useless to us—for we can do without Cuba in any event, and would not have it as a black Republic or anything else of the kind on any terms; it would be a plague spot at our doors—a moral pest house—a laboratory of evil things, contaminating, dangerous and unwholesome. To prevent this becomes a high duty imposed upon our government and our people by the dictates of prudence and self-preservation, as well as by all the considerations of national honor and a regard for the general welfare of civilization. We repeat our sincere belief that action cannot long be deferred, nor the solution of this question indefinitely postponed. The circumstances of the case are developing themselves too rapidly even to dream of this.

But while these are our views in regard to Cuba, we must yet plead guilty to a holy horror of Filibustering, or, indeed, to any form of private and irresponsible warfare. The honor and the interests of a great nation are of too sacred a character for their defence to be committed to the hands of nameless adventurers, engaged in a predatory warfare, always harassing and demoralizing, but seldom if ever effective. It is to the flag of his country, in the hands of its responsible agents, that the citizen must look for protection and redress; it is under that flag and by the exertion of the whole moral and physical power of the country that the rights and interests of the Union must be sustained, and it is in this manner alone that they can be sustained. If a state of war be forced upon us, let it be an open war—a national war, and no half-way affair—no war in which prisoners will be hanged and re-hanged in retaliation—We do not precisely know, nor can we pretend to estimate, the probable effects of a repeal of the neutrality laws as regards Spain, but if it should be sought to institute a state of *quasi*, informal war, we cannot but be opposed to it. It may be necessary for this country to release Cuba from the grasp of Spain. It may be that such necessity will become so pressing as to cause the American flag to float over that Island, even before the expiration of the present Presidential term. All this can be and may be done—but it must be the United States, and not private adventurers, that will do it. England and France, although allied and controlling an immense force, will hardly be so foolish as to embroil themselves farther, situated as they now are—especially will they be unwilling to add to their existing complications by throwing a great maritime nation into the ranks of their opponents.

Look out for the Scamp.

On Monday evening last, a man calling himself Samuel Brown, or Captain Brown, came to the house of James O. Bowden, at Cypress Grove, on the W. & R. Railroad—20 miles from Wilmington—requesting to get board. He remained until Wednesday night, when he decamped, between the hours of 10 and 12 o'clock, taking with him a silver watch, $10½ in money, and various articles of clothing. Brown is represented as a small man, over sixty years of age, hair grey or white, and was dressed in an alpacca frock or sack coat and pantaloons, and satin vest. He had a hole cut through his shoe, on his right foot, over his big toe joint, apparently to accommodate a lump on his foot. Look out for him!

ARRIVAL OF EX-PRESIDENT FILLMORE AND MR. KENNEDY.—Ex-President Fillmore, of New York, and Mr. Kennedy, of Maryland, Secretary of the Navy under his administration, arrived here this morning on the Manchester cars, from Columbia.—A very large number of our citizens of both parties have called upon our distinguished visitors, at their rooms at Mr. Holmes' Hotel. Owing to the illness of Mrs Kennedy, they are anxious to reach Baltimore at the earliest possible moment, and are thus compelled to leave for the North by the 2 o'clock train. In accordance with the earnest wish of the people, Mr. F. had designed making a short address from the balcony of the Hotel, at 11 o'clock, but in consequence of the rain, his intention could not be carried out.

We are pleased to see both gentlemen apparently in the enjoyment of high health and spirits. Mr. Fillmore is certainly a gentleman of exceedingly prepossessing appearance and manners; and bears little evidence of the cares of State having pressed heavily upon him.—*Daily Journal, 12th inst.*

☞ A Cow, belonging to Jasper Etheridge, Esq., of Onslow county, gave birth a few days since to three calves! The calves are beautifully marked with small spots, and are so much alike that one cannot be distinguished from another. They are in fine health and doing well. Beat this who can!

The Methodist Church Case.

The following is the summing up of the decision of the U. S. Supreme Court in this case, as decided by Justice Nelson, on an appeal from the Circuit Court of the United States for the District of Ohio:

We shall accordingly direct a decree to be entered, reversing the decree of the Court below, and remanding the proceedings to that Court, directing a decree to be entered for the complainants against the defendants; and a reference of the case to a master to take an account of the property belonging to the book Concern, and report to the Court its cash value, and to ascertain the portion belonging to the complainants, which portion shall bear to the whole amount of the fund, the proportion that the traveling preachers in the division of the Church South bore to the traveling preachers in the Church North, at the time of the division of said Church. And, on the coming in of the report, and confirmation of the same, a decree shall be entered in favor of the complainants for that amount.

The Pee Dee Star, is the name of a new whig paper just started at Wadesboro', Anson County, by Francis M. Paul, formerly connected with the *Argus*, while published in that place. Mr. Paul is a young man of industry and integrity, and will make a good paper, always, excepting its politics. He really deserves success, and we hope the people of Anson and the adjoining Counties will not forget him.

☞ The steamer Isabel has arrived at Charleston, with Havana dates to the 7th inst. She brings no news of interest.

Things to be Remembered by the People.

In the course of the discussion which took place in this town on Wednesday last, between the candidates for Governor, Gen. Dockery was asked by Mr. Bragg whether he had not, prior to his nomination, been in favor of a *free and unrestricted Convention* to amend the Constitution. *He declined to answer, and did not answer the question.*

He was asked if he approved or not of the resolution passed in favor of an Open Convention in Richmond County, in January last, by which meeting he was nominated for Governor. *He would not say whether he did or not.*

These questions were put to him by Mr. Bragg directly. He had interrogated Mr. Bragg on several points, on all of which he had answered promptly.

Mr. Bragg stated in connection with the above questions, that it had been rumored currently that a letter had been written to Gen. D. by some of the White Basis whigs from the West, perhaps Greensboro', advising him not to accept the nomination upon that part of the whig platform relating to a restricted Convention, and he desired to know of Gen. D. whether it was so. Gen. D. replied that if it was a matter of any importance to Mr. Bragg about that letter, he would explain about it when he came to reply.—Mr. B. said in reply that it was a matter of no importance to *him* but it was to the *people*, and he hoped he would explain. But Gen. Dockery did not in his remarks afterwards revert to the subject.

Gen. Dockery stated in the course of his remarks, that he had in the Convention of 1835 voted against the legislative method of amending the Constitution. Mr. Bragg said in reply that Gen. D. had asserted at Gatesville and Edenton that he had voted for *both* modes; that he had got the journals at Edenton and showed that Gen D. had voted *against* the legislative method when it came up on a separate vote, and that Gen. D. had insisted that he voted for it when the whole of the amendments were adopted at the close of the Convention, and were all put to the vote in a body under the decision of the President.

We did not understand Gen. D. as denying this, although he now in this section claims to have been always against that mode of amendment.

We call the attention of those who heard the discussion at Edenton and at Gatesville to what Gen. D. said then, and to what he says now.

Congressional Proceedings.

WASHINGTON, May 11.—The Senate, to-day, was principally occupied in debating the vetoed insane land bill.

In the House Mr. Richardson moved that debate on the Nebraska bill should terminate at 12 o'clock to-morrow. The motion was disagreed to. Great excitement ensued. Calls of the House were ordered, and the yeas and nays taken on a variety of propositions—finally the House adjourned amidst the greatest disorder.

ELECTION IN RHODE ISLAND.—*Providence, R. I.*, May 11.—The Whigs have elected the Mayor and the whole board of Aldermen.

CHOLERA AT ST. LOUIS.—*St. Louis*, May 10.—Thirty deaths, by Cholera occurred on board of vessels which arrived at this place on Saturday last.

ARRIVAL OF STEAMER CANADA.

HALIFAX, May 10.—The steamer Canada arrived here this evening, bringing dates from Liverpool to the 29th of April, being seven days later than previous advices.

There has been no important movement at the seat of war. The report of Odessa having been bombarded is altogether unfounded. Neither is there any foundation for the rumor that Silistria was taken.

The commercial advices are important. Breadstuffs have largely declined, whilst cotton has improved.

[See markets under Commercial head.]

Further foreign News per Steamer Canada.

HALIFAX, May 11th—The steamer Washington sailed from Southampton for New York on the 26th ult., with 250 passengers.

The City of Glasgow.—There had been no tidings received in England of the long missing steamer City of Glasgow, and notwithstanding the confidence of her owners in her safety, the most serious apprehensions are generally entertained, especially by those who have friends on board.

The Eastern War.—The news from the seat of war indicates increased vigor on the part of the allies; twenty thousand French and eight thousand English troops had arrived at Gallipolis.

Napier was at Stockholm on the 27th, and his fleet was anchored fifty miles off. The allied fleets were off Odessa on the 26th.

The Russians were rapidly withdrawing from the neighborhood of Kalafat, whilst they are said to have evacuated Little Wallachia, and it is supposed are now concentrating their forces for an overwhelming attack on Silistria, before the Turks can be reinforced by the allied army.

The engagement near Kalafat is reported as one of the most sanguinary conflicts that has yet taken place, resulting in severe loss to both sides, and at the same time securing no permanent benefit to either.

Russia.—The Ruisian decree gives the English and French vessels six weeks from the 19th of April to escape from the Russian Ports in the Black Sea, and six weeks, from May 17th, to leave the Baltic ports. The enemies' property in neutral bottoms is to be considered inviolable.

SECOND DISPATCH.

HALIFAX, May 11.—The following further and interesting news by the Canada, we are now enabled to send forward:

Spain—The Black Warrior Case.—The Madrid correspondent of the London Times says there have been five notes exchanged between Mr. Soule and the Spanish government relative to the Black Warrior seizure, the purport of which are as follows:

No. 1. By Mr. Soule, states the complaints and reparation he is instructed to demand, requiring a positive reply within forty eight hours.

No. 2. From the Spanish government, declares its inability to reply until information has been received from Cuba.

No. 3. From Mr. Soule, taxes the Spanish government with seeking to postpone a peply, and insinuates that Spain had received despatches from Havana, but suppressed them.

No 4. From the Spanish government, was so strong and oppressive that it was thought Mr. Soule would demand his passports.

No. 5. From Mr. Soule, was in milder terms, but its contents had not transpired.

The Spaniards, says the correspondent of the Times, look on the American claims as overbearing and exorbitant.

Mr. Soule was present at a dinner given by the British Minister.

The Eastern War.—The British steamer Fury cut out a Russian merchantman near the entrance of the harbor of Sebastopol, under convoy of a Russian steamer and two frigates. The Russians gave chase, but the Fury escaped, after cutting her prize adrift.

A Russian steamer from the Archipellago passed the Dardanelles and the batteries, reaching the Black Sea in safety.

Four thousand Turkish troops at Erzerorum, in Asia, had refused to march against the Russians till their arrears in pay were settled.

The insurrection against Russia in Circassia was becoming general among all the warlike tribes. It was believed Schamyl would be soon in force to attack the Russian head-quarters at Tiflis.

A French Imperial decree allows Russian ships which lie in ports in the Baltic and White seas previous to the 9th, to unload and return unmolested to Russian or neautral ports.

England.—The crews of the Russian prizes which had arrived in England had been liberated on their parole.

Parliament re assembled on the 27th, opening with a long debate respecting the recent burning of the Circassian forts at Forkschari by the Russians.

France.—A continued activity prevails in shipping troops for the East. Marshal Arnaud embarked from Marseilles, on the 27th. Prince Napoleon had left Malta for Turkey.

Austria.—The marriage of the Emperor has taken place, on which occasion an amnesty was granted to four hundred prisoners.

The state of siege has been removed from Lombardy from May 1st.

Prussia.—Baron Monteuffell's speech to the Chambers stated definitely that Prussia maintains accord with both Austria and the Western Powers

The resignation of Chevalier Bunser as Minister to London was accepted. He is succeeded by Count Bemstoff, a man thoroughly Russian.

Greece.—It is reported that the Gulf of Corinth is guarded by French ships of war, and communication stopped between the continent and the Peloponessus; that the whole of southern Thessaly was in arms; and further that the Turks had been defeated at Mezzoro.

India and China.—It has been confirmed that Dost Mahommed seeks an alliance with England.

A revolution is reported at Arna. The prince had poisoned his brother and seized the throne.

Canton was quiet. At Shanghai there was continual skirmishing. Trade was reviving at Amoy.

Additional by the Canada.

HALIFAX, May 12.—The following are some additional items of the Canada's news:

On the 26th of April a sharp combat took place before Kalafat. Twenty squadrons of Russians, with 6 cannon, were making a reconnoisance of the Turkish lines when the Turks sallied out with two regiments of regulars and cannon. A fierce combat of three hours followed, when the Russians were obliged to retreat with the loss of 500 men.

Omer Pasha was at Shumla concentrating his forces for the defensive. The Russians were fortifying themselves in the Dobredsha, where they had 30,000 men.

It was reported that the evacuation of Lesser Wallachia by the Russians was designed to gain favor with Austria. The Russians were retreating towards Bucharist, indicating a change in their plans.

The Sultan had offered a command to Abdel Kader.

The expulsion of the Greeks from Turkey continued.

Admiral Napier has divided his fleet into three divisions. The first has gone in the direction of Livania, the second is off Riga, and the third is at the entrance of the Gulf of Finland, near Sweaborg, where the Russian fleet keeps close quarters.

The American Consul has determined to send from London to New York eight seamen of the clipper ship Sovereign of the Seas, for trial for mutiny. The relatives of the prisoners have petitioned Lord Palmerston to prevent the removal of the prisoners to America.

The Scotch Lord Cockburn is dead. Also the Marquis of Anglesea.

The steamer Ercolarco was lost off Villa Franca. Fifteen English passengers were drowned and five saved. Among them (the latter) was Sir Robert Peel.

The Viceroy of Egypt had rescinded the decree prohibiting the exportation of corn.

LATER BY TELEGRAPH.

LONDON, Saturday.—The Russians have completely evacuated Krajovo, carrying the guns and stores to Wilna.

The occupation of Albania and Herzegovina is determined upon. The preparations will be assisted by Austrian ships.

PARIS, Friday Evening.—The funds closed at yesterday's prices—53f. 40c. and 89f. 95c.

The story of the bombardment and capture of Odessa rose from the fact that the Odessa batteries fired into the British ship Furious, sent with a flag of truce to bring off the Consul and British residents.

Paskiewitsh was making formidable preparations for an attack on Silistria.

Captain Foote, a deserving British officer, was accidently drowned in the Baltic.

Caloric Ship Ericsson.

NEW YORK, May 9.—The Caloric ship Ericsson was raised to-day, and landed at the wharf.

Debt of the United States.

The following report was made to the Senate on the 8th instant, accompanied by a table, showing the present indebtedness of the United States and the amount of stocks redeemed since March 4, 1853:

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, May 8, 1854.

SIR: In obedience to a resolution of the Senate of the 5th instant, "requesting the Secretary of the Treasury to furnish, for the information of the Senate, a statement of the amount of bonds or other securities of the United States redeemed since the third of March, eighteen hundred and fifty-three, specifying in such statement the date of the issue of such bonds or secureties, the rate of interest, when payable, and the amount of premium paid on each class of the same," I have the honor to transmit a statement, prepared by the Register of the Treasury, containing the information desired. In this statement is also included, 1st, that portion of the Texan indemnity, under the act of September 9, 1850, for which stock has not yet been issued; 2d, the amount of treasury notes outstanding; and, 3d, the amount of the old funded and unfunded debts.

From the statement, it will appear that the whole amount of stock redeemed between the 3d March, 1853, and the 8th inst, is - - - $18,813,714 75
That the premium paid on the same is - - - - - - 2,657,902 93
And that the amount of stock, whether actually issued, or authorized to be issued, and for which the U. States is liable, outstanding is - - - - - 50,315,872 02

I am, very respectfully,
JAMES GUTHRIE, Sec'y of the Treasury.
HON. D. R. ATCHINSON, President U. S. Senate.

THE ECLIPSE.—The Boston Journal thus speaks of the eclipse of the sun, which is to take place on the 26th of the present month:

It will commence at thirty-three minutes past 4 o'clock in the morning, and continue two hours and four minutes, or until about twenty-three minutes before 7 o'clock. So our readers will have to rise betimes to see it. In this eclipse the apparent diameter of the moon compared with that of the sun will be about as 18 to 19, and consequently some nine-tenths of the sun will be covered. The path of the eclipse will cross the western part of the Atlantic ocean, Massachusetts, Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, New York, Upper Canada, Lake Superior, Northwest and Washington Territories, and thence through the southern edge of British America to the Pacific ocean. The central line of the eclipse will enter New England near Portsmouth, and its path will extend sixty two miles on either side. Boston will fall within its path. To those on the central line the sun will appear, during the middle of the eclipse, like a huge circle of light, the moon covering every part except a very narrow rim on the outside. In Boston the appearance will be much the same, only the rising of light will be wider on one side than on the other. The central path of the eclipse will be from Kittery, opposite Portsmouth, in a northwesterly direction, through the towns of Dover, Barrington, Pittsfield, Canterbury, Franklin, Hill, Grafton and Lebannon. The eclipse, will, however, be visible, to a greater or less extent, in all parts of North America excepting Guatemala and the southwest part of Mexico. It will also be visible in Ireland, Greenland, Northern Russia, parts of Sweden and Norway, the eastern part of Asia, the West Indies, and in the northern countries of South America.

INDIAN THEOLOGY.—The precise idea which the Western Indians entertain of a future life is this: As soon as the Indian threw off the flesh, he would find himself standing on the bank of the river, the current running with great rapidity. Across this river was a slender pole stripped of its bark; and lying close to the surface of the water. The Indian who had lived a good life then sees a bright object on the other side that was "Right." He would then, desirious of embracing the object he loved so well in the world, walk across the pole, unmindful of the raging torrent beneath his feet, arriving in safety on the opposite shore; and Right would then lead him amongst mountains covered with gold and silver, into noble hunting grounds, where he would hunt for eternity. But, on the other hand, the man who followed "Wrong" all his life, when attempting to cross the pole, after death, would fall into the foaming stream, and be swept down into a whirlpool surrounded by rocks; there he would be carried round for many centuries, until, at last, he would be gradually sucked in towards the centre of the vortex, and finally engulphed in an immense bottomless hole. What became of the unfortunate sinner, the Indians could not surmise, further than he lived forever.

THE SIX NEW STEAM FRIGATES.—It it understood that the Secretary of the Navy has determined to build one of these ships in the Boston yard; another in the New York yard; a third in the Philadelphia yard; a fourth in the Washington yard; and two in the Norfolk yard. There are two ships already under construction in the Portsmouth (N. H.) yard—the Senate and the Franklin. The machinery for one of them will be constructed in the Washington yard, that being the only Government establishment of the kind in which such work can be done. At present its capacities in that line are said to be only such as to justify the attempt to construct the machinery necessary for one of these vessels, if they are to be promptly built and put into commission.

We take it for granted that the machinery for the others must be built by contract, under these circumstances, and under such stipulations, of course, as will insure that the successful bidders will comply to the letter with their engagements, or pay the penalties to be agreed on. We hear, further, that the Secretary will, if possible, have the advantage of the advice of some of the most successful private steamship builders in this country, in superintending these vessels. We presume that this will be to insure that all the modern improvements, known to the art of merchant steamship building, which may be applicable to steamers of war, will be made available in the construction of these new steamships of war.—*Washington Star.*

MAGNITUDE OF RUSSIA.—Russia is the greatest unbroken empire for extent that ever existed—occupying vast regions of Europe and Asia, and nearly one-sixth of the habitable globe. It is forty-one times the size of France, and one hundred and thirty-eight times that of England. Yet it is too small for the ambition of Alexander, who is reported to have said, "I insist upon having the Baltic to shake upon, the Caspian for a bathing-place, the Black sea as a washband basin, and the north Pacific ocean as a fishpond." He "encroached on Tartary for a pasture, on Persia and Georgia for a vineyard, on Turkey for a garden, on Poland for a farm, on Finland and Lapland as a hunting ground, and took part of North America as a place of banishment for offenders."

DEATH FROM ROPE-JUMPING.—A bright and interesting little girl, about eight years of age, died on Monday last, in the village of Newark, from convulsions, brought on by excessive exertions in "jumping the rope." She was competing with several of her school companions in this exercise, who were endeavoring to out-do each other in endurance. She jumped four hundred times in succession, and until entirely overcome by the long-contined exertions. The child was taken home insensible; but the movement of the muscles of the limbs, as in jumping, continued without cessation forty-eight hours, until the sufferer was released from the painful exercise by death.—*Rochester Democrat.*

WHAT IS ARISTOCRACY? In reply to this question, Gen. Foy, a distinguished orator in the French Chambers, gave the following answer:

"Aristocracy in the 19th centuary is the league, the condition of those who would consume without producing, live without working, know without learning, carry all honors without deserving them, and occupy all the places of government without being able to fill them.

THE FRUIT CROP AT THE SOUTH.—The heavy frosts of April have cut off a good portion of the fruit crop. In many sections, apples, pears, peaches, plums and grapes have been entirely killed. It is a great loss to the poor, for fruit is one half our summer living. Even the blackberries, the poor man's bread, are almost entirely cut off. Were we without the strawberry, we should have a barren time of it. This crop seems better adapted to Southern culture than any other fruit. Frosts may cut off one, two, three or four crops, and yet we shall have fruit. We have a *small bed*, some ten or fifteen acres of strawberries, and on the first day of April, we never saw a finer promise of fruit; the ground was literally covered with fruit, bud and blossom. A succession of frosts killed all the buds and fruit; and now, May 1st, the beds are loaded with fruit in every stage again.—We are more than ever convinced, that the strawberry is the surest fruit crop that can be raised at the South.—*Soil of the South.*

Town Meetings

Agreeably to the call of the Mayor, a meeting of a portion of the citizens of Raleigh was held in the Town Hall on Thursday evening last, in order to appoint delegates to the contemplated convention to be held in the town of Wilmington, on the 25th inst, for the purpose of adopting measures to secure the improvement of Cape Fear Bar.

Edward Cantwell, Esq., introduced the following resolutions, which, after some interesting remarks from the Hon John H. Bryan and Maj. H. W. Husted, were unanimously adopted:

1. *Resolved*, That the citizens of Raleigh have heard with pleasure of the contemplated Convention to be held at Wilmington, to take measures for the repairing of the Cape Fear River and Bar, and that, in every measure calculated to advance the interests of that town and port, the people of the whole State have a great interest: Therefore,

2. *Resolved*, That for the purpose of having the city of Raleigh represented in said convention, the Mayor of the City be authorized to appoint twenty delegates to said Convention.

The Mayor then appointed the following gentlemen delegates to the Convention, viz:

Maj. Walter Gynn, H. W. Husted, R.W. Haywood, Seaton Gales, Hon. Jno. H. Bryan, Maj. Edward Cantwell, Col. Geo. Little, Dr. J. F. Tompkins, F. C. Hill, J. J. Iredell, W. H. Harrison, Q. Busbee, W. C. Doub, J. F. Hutchins, R. I. Wynne, E. E. Harriss, J. G. M. Buffaloe, Eugene Martin, Dr. J. W. Tucker, O. L. Burch, E. L. Harding.

On motion, the Mayor was added to the list of delegates.—*Raleigh Register.*

EFFECTS OF HARD WATER UPON ANIMALS.—Horses have an instinctive love for soft water, and refuse hard water if they can possibly get the former.—Hard water produces a rough and staring coat on horses, and renders them liable to gripes. Pigeons also refuse hard water if they can obtain access to soft. Cleghorn states that hard water in Minorca causes disease in the system of certain animals, especially of sheep. So much are race horses influenced by the quality of the water, that it is not unfrequent to carry a supply of soft water to the locality in which the race is to take place, lest there being only hard water, the horse should lose condition.—Mr. Youatt, in his book called "The Horse," remarking on the desirableness of soft water for the horse, says: "Instinct or experience has made the horse himself conscious of this, for he will never drink hard water if he has access to soft; he will leave the most transparent water of the well for a river, although the water may be turbid, and even for the muddiest pool." And again, in another place he says: "Hard water drawn fresh from the well will assuredly make the coat of a horse unaccustomed to it stare, and will not unfrequently gripe or further injure him."

WOMEN AND TEARS.—These two topics are properly put in connection at the head of our paragraph, since, as the logician says, "the latter flows naturally from the former." As pathos and June are nearly opposite sides of the same thing, so women cry as easily as they laugh, and, we are inclined to think, enjoy the latter quite as much as the former. The "luxury of woe," as some sentimentalist has called it, is to them a satisfaction even more intense than that of making a lover jealous or a rival envious.—Sometimes, indeed, crying becomes an evil, (a "crying evil," of course,) like any other amusement when it is indulged to excess. Tears, no doubt, may be "run into the ground," which is certainly "carrying the thing too far." Yet, except for real, heart-felt grief, handsome eyes, whether black or blue, are not often spoiled by weeping. As water always finds its level, the lachrymal fountain usually regulates itself, "a wise provision of nature," as moralists say. When a man cries, he is either in deep affliction, or—drunk. But fortunately, a woman can weep without grief or ebriety. Let 'em weep. To damd a woman's eyes would be as unkind as it sounds profane. Let her cry, if she likes; she will feel the better for it, and look none the worse. Take away her 'rights,' f you will, but don't deprive her of this most beautiful and valuable "water-privilege!"—*Boston Post.*

STATE MEDICAL SOCIETY.—This body met in this City on Tuesday last, and adjourned on Thursday. The annual Address before the Society was delivered by Dr. J. D. Jones, of Chapel Hill. We learn that it was Characterized by great ability.

Dr. Dickson, of Wilmington, was elected President. We also learn that the attendance was large, and that more Counties were represented than usual.

Raleigh Standard.

The Washington Star says: "We now find no difference of opinion as to the fact that the President will probably veto the Homestead bill, if that measure passes the Senate"

INCREASE OF THE IMPORTS OF WINE, SPIRITS, &c.—From a printed document, published by order of Congress, the following increase of last year's imports of these articles over that of the previous year is exhibited. Thirs of Madeira, the excess is about 10,000 gallons; sherry, 45,000 do; other white wines 350,000 do.; brandy, 1,200,000 do.; grain spirits, 200,000 do.; English ale, 135,000 do.; and Scotch ale, 20,000 gallons.

WANTED.—Somebody to explain to us the points in the "funny" notice of Mr. Bragg's speech in Raleigh—made by the Raleigh *Star*, of the 11th inst. To save our lives we can't understand it, but no doubt it is *very* funny. Pity there was not a key, or an index, or something of the kind, wherefrom we might learn the proper points at which to laugh!

The Emperor of France, who is by law the privileged and only *tobacconist* in the empire, has just establised a new tobacco manufactory at Dieppe, making the eleventh in France. The other establishments are at Paris, Lille, Havre, Morlaix, Bordeaux, Tonneires, Toulouse, Marseilles, Lyons, and Strasburg.

MARRIED,

On the 11th inst., in this county, by James I. Bryan, esq., Mr JACKSON WOOD to Miss C. A. CLARK.

At St. John's Church, Washington, N. C., on Thursday evening, May 4th, by the Rev. Mr. Croghan, Mr. HENRY O'NEILL to Miss SOPHIA E. REDDITT, all of said town.

In Chocowinity district, at the residence of Capt. William H. d'Eberstin, on the 2d inst., by S. T. Carrow, Esq., Mr. WILLIAM GALLOWAY of Tennessee, to Miss ELIZABETH ROACH of Pitt county.

DIED,

In this town, on the 7th instant, Mr. WM. F. UNTHANK, a native of Surry county, N. C., aged 29 years.

☞ Mississippi papers will please copy.

In this town, on the 14th inst., BENJAMIN GAUSE, infant son of John E. and Susan Bowers, aged two years, six months and eleven days.

Marine Intelligence.

PORT OF WILMINGTON, NORTH-CAROLINA

ARRIVED.

May 11.—steamer Spray, Price, from Smithville, A H VanBokkelen.

steamer Fanny Lutterloh, Stedman, from Fayetteville, to E J Lutterloh.

12.—Brig A H Wass, Tom Marshall, from New York, to J H Flanner.

May 12—schr St. Leon, Rogers, from Boston, to J. R. Blossom; with mdze.

schr Elizabeth, Trout, from Charleston, to Rankin & Martin; with mdze.

May 13—Steamer Southerner, Creele, from Fayetteville, to McRary & Cazaux.

14—Steamer Chatham, McRae, from Fayetteville, to T. C. & B. G. Worth.

May 15.—Steamer Spay, Price, from Smithville, to A H VanBokkelen.

CLEARED.

May 11—steamer Sun, Rush, for Fayetteville, by J J Lippitt.

steamer Fanny Lutterloh, Stedman, for Fayetteville, by E J Lutterloh.

May 12—schr. Echo, Lowden, for New York, by J H Flanner; with 81 bbls spirits turpentine, 1,436 do rosin.

May 13.—Brig Maria T. Wilder, Cunningham, for Wiscasset, Me., by J. H. Chadbourn & Co., with 52 bbls naval stores, 96,540 feet lumber.

Barque Saranac, Bigley, for Boston, by J. Hathoway & Son, with 130,000 feet lumber.

Scr. Julia, Corson, for Philadelphia, by Geo. Harris; with 41 bbls. spirits turpentine, 1,1410 do. rosin.

steamer Spray, Price, for Smithville, by A. H. Vanbokkelen.

May 13 schr. W H Smith, Wyatt, for New York, by DeRosset & Brown; with naval stores, &c.

schr Elvira, Ingalls, for Bath, Me., by Pierce & Dudley, with 112,000 feet lumber.

15—schr Adelaid, Smith, for New York, by Geo. Harriss, with 13 boxes fuit, 1,795 bbls rosin.

schr Theresa C., Corson, Philadelphia, by Geo. Harriss, with 41 bales yarn, 1,069 bbls rosin, 34,000 feet lumber.

schr Daniel S. Mershon, Spragg, for Phildelphia, by T C Worth, with naval stores, &c.

schr M E Wells, Terry, for New York, by T C Worth, with naval stores, &c.

NEWBERNE, May 10.—Bacon—a lot of about 2500 lbs was in Market yesterday but not yet sold. An offer of 8c was made for hog round. Corn—no receipts since our last by the quantity. Lard—no change in price—the market well supplied. Meal—sales at 90c by the lot. Turpentine—has declined since our last. Sales of Virgin at $3 50 to 3 35. Scrape at $2 35. Tar—Sales of this article at advance rates, several lots having been sold at $3 50 for guage bbls.

BOSTON, May 10.—Naval Stores—A considerable decline has taken place in Spirits Turpentine. Sales of 150 barrels at 60c ₱ gal., cash, which is the closing price. Tar is selling in small lots at $4 50@$5 ₱ bbl., 6 mos., for North County and Wilmington. Rosin is in fair demand. Sales of 600 bbls. common, at $2 ₱ bbl., 6 mos., part for export. In Pitch sales at $2 50@$2 75 ₱ bbl, 6 mos., for Northern. 2,198 bbls. Tar have been exported to Liverdool since our last.

RICE.—The market is steady with a moderate demand.—The sales range from 4¼@5c ₱ lb, 6 mos., as to quality. By auction, 60 casks at $4 15 ₱ 100 lbs, 4 mos.

LIVERPOOL, April 29.—Cotton—Hunter quotes the market as irregular, and all the circulars vary in their quotations. Richardson's circular says that the lower grades have declined 1-16d, and that fair and good has advanced ¼d. Sales of the week 37,000 bales, at the following quotations: New Orleans fair 6½; middling 5¾; Upland fair 6¼; middling 5¾. Speculators have taken 7,000 bales, and exporters 4,000.

At Manchester, trade has declined since the last steamer. Breadstuffs—Dennistown reports all descriptions of Breadstuffs as largely declined. Flour has declined 1s.; Wheat has declined 3d. Corn has declined 1s. to 2s. ₱ barrel. The quotations of Western Canal are 47s. 6d.; Ohio 39s. Corn—White 41s.; yellow 40s. Wheat—White 12s. 3d.; red 11s. 6d.

Lard has declined 1s. ₱ cwt. Sales at 52s.

Rice has largely declined, with sales at 20s.

LONDON, April 28.—Coffee and sugars are steady.

United States stocks are unchanged. Transactions in American secureities small.

Money is easy. Consols closed at 87½@87¾ for money and account.

LIVERPOOL PRODUCE MARKET, April 29.—The Brokers' Circular quotes, Rosin—In regular demand. Spirits of Turpentine—Steady at 50s. Tallow—Some transactions at 66s. 6d. Rice—Dull and lower. Sales of 200 casks Carolina, 20@21s. Tobacco—An active business, at unchanged prices.

HAVANNA, May 7th. Sugars declined fully ¼ to ⅜ reals for finer classes. At this reduction, planters are freely offering their stocks. The deficiency of the crop as compared with that of 1853, is estim